THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1873. NUMBER 9.

POETICAL.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OURSELVES.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

This mortal form of man, this wond'rous body
Turns food like fire to ashes. A residue
Of seeming worthlessness! Not so indeed.
From these strange ashes that old bird of life
Springs up renewed. These ashes have
A silent mission to fulfil for all—
They rebaptise, they recreate the blood,
Instilling elements within its flow,
That in its flow, it may have power to act
On bone and muscle. The house is built;
The fabric of our nature stands all roofed,
It needs the lime to throw its phosphate power
Through its strange timber! Nature's self becomes
Her own mechanic and her artisan,
Going about the chambers, fixing up
Those weaker points which otherwise might go
To crumble or decay. Potash and magnesia,
Things in themselves that have the name of drugs;
Silica and iron,—all are needed
For cartilages, for muscle, hair and skin;
For life, for beauty; for, life seems to be
How like another engine, nor will run
Unless the fire is fed!
With healthy blood
Health goes as its companion through the system.
Without it, at some point, the enemy
Scales the life wall, and getting foothold there
Shatters the joints of power. The poor subject,
At fault in chemic knowledge, sees amazed
The ruin wrought, but knowing not the element
Most needed for the crisis, fires away
His ineffectual knowledge. Thus we live:—
Yes, thus how many die, die every day,
Die living deaths,—die miserably;—cold,
Lonely, desolate, themselves unknown
Unto themselves;—their factors not sum'd up—
The product of their being not set down;—
Misunderstanding, falsehood and confusion
Chipping the life away! They are not students.
They never look within, adjust no hinges,—
Give no attention to the doors and windows:
Neglect the walls, the casements, grates and hearths,
Until that hard old tax collector Time
Knocks at the door, and says he wants his dues.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., 1873.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. F. PILGRAM has recently been installed pastor of the Shenango charge (Reformed Church), Mercer county, Pa.

REV. J. M. TITZEL, pastor-elect of the Reformed church at Irwin, Westmoreland county, Pa., has removed to that place.

EPISCOPAL services are held regularly on Sabbath in the Academy at Sharpsburg, Rev. W. A. Fuller, the chaplain, officiating.

REV. JAMES MCFARLAND, the District Secretary of the Western Tract and Book Society, (Methodist non-Episcopal) is now in the city.

OVER three thousand six hundred persons have united with the Temperance Association representing the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh.

THE Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance will hold its first anniversary meeting in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, on the 22d inst.

REV. F. K. LEVAN, Reformed Church, has declined the call to Kittanning. His general duties as Superintendent of Missions prevented him from accepting.

REV. J. R. KALLER, of Emory M. E. Church, last Sabbath found a note containing $50 in his pulpit. It was a practical manifestation of the good will of his people.

REV. DR. HORNBLOWER of the Allegheny Seminary, is temporarily filling the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church until the congregation is prepared to select a pastor.

THE U. P. church at Bellevue has adopted the new version of Psalms. This congregation has just completed a new church, having occupied it for the first time last Sabbath.

MISSIONARY DAY in South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. T. M. Boyle, pastor, occurred last Sabbath, and resulted in an increase of $100 in the collections over last year.

THE Second United Presbyterian church, of this city, Rev. T. H. Hanna, has just made its annual contribution to the different Boards of the church. The amount taken up was $3,-084.90.

REV. J. M. COCKINS formerly of this city is now Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Cedar Rapids, Ohio. The congregation is now rejoicing in the completion of a new $14,-000 edifice.

THE new edifice of the Carson Street M. E. Church, Rev. Edward Williams pastor, which is now about completed, will be dedicated with appropriate exercises on the first Sabbath in March next.

REV. I. C. MUELLER was, on the evening of the 5th inst., installed pastor of the St. James Reformed church of this city, by the committee appointed at a recent special meeting of the Allegheny Classis.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.—Episcopal service is held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the German Luthern Church, (on the Steubenville pike). Rev. Robert C. Caswall of Allegheny, Missionary in charge.

ON Thursday, the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec gave the habit of the Order of the Good Shepherd to Miss Mary Fingelburgh, (in religion, Sister M. Teresa). He was assisted by Rev. G. S. Grace and several other clergymen.

THE Communion services in the Second U. P. church, Allegheny, were conducted last Sabbath by the pastor elect, Rev. W. H. McMillen, for the first time. There were accessions, we understand, of some twenty new members.

ALL the auxiliaries in this vicinity of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church are requested to furnish annual reports to the Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Mrs. E. A. Johnson, care of *Christian Advocate* office, before March 10th.

THE Central United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, celebrated their first Communion on last Sabbath, at which time there was an accession of thirty-six new members. The exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston, assisted by Rev. J. T. Cooper, D.D.

THE annual missionary meeting at Temperanceville M. E. Church was held last Sabbath. The subscriptions amounted to over $350, being more than double the collections of last year. Rev. Joseph Hollingshead preached morning and evening, and addressed the Sunday School. The revival in the church is still in progress, during which three hundred and twenty-four have been received on probation.

ASH WEDNESDAY, the beginning of the Lenten season, occurs on the 26th inst., and will be duly solemnized by the Roman Catholic church, and other denominations. The Pittsburgh *Catholic* for this week publishes the regulations for the churches under Bishop Domenec in this Diocese. They do not differ from those of former years, and the forty days of the season will be observed as formerly.

MISS FANNIE HADFIELD, who has presided at the organ in the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, for the past two years, received, on Thursday evening, a beautiful gold guard chain from the congregation. The presentation took place at a sociable held at the residence of C. C. W. Benney, Esq. Rev. T. N. Boyle, and C. Benney made a few appropriate remarks, the former representing the donors and the latter the recipient. The chain was purchased for fifty-six dollars, from Messrs. Haslett & Kennedy, of this city.

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Allegheny City was formed as a colony from the Central Church. They met July 29, 1862, in the Chapel of the Western Theological Seminary, where they continued to worship for five years and a half, when they took possession of the new church edifice. The church was organized and the first elders installed April 14, 1863. They were Robert Davis, William Dawson and John Miller. The Board of Trustees then elected consisted of Dr. Thos. F. Dale, Jacob Forsythe, C. A. Chamberlin, Samuel Patterson and H. P. Schwartz. They depended upon supplies until the ordination and installation of their first pastor, Rev. C. H. Dunlap, May, 1864. Mr. Dunlap resigned November, 1865. Their present pastor, Rev. A. A. Hodge, was installed January, 1866. On February 16, 1868, the new church edifice, corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, was dedicated. To this, commodious Lecture, Sunday School and Bible Class rooms have been added. The whole property has cost about $56,000. Under the ministry of Dr. Hodge, the church stands in the front rank.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE proportion of coloring matter in the red carrot is as one part to one thousand. So writes N. Sacc to the Paris Academy of Sciences.

THE Zoological Society of London lately conferred bronze medals on the two keepers who have successfully reared the young hippopotamus born in the Society's gardens last year.

THE possibility of sending two telegraphic messages simultaneously in opposite directions on the same wire, is said to have been proved by some recent experiments at Penzance, England.

A FIRE in an English coal mine was recently extinguished by throwing jets of water upon the flames from small engines. In this way a large amount of steam was generated, and the steam choked out the fire.

MORE than seven years ago Professor W. Stanley Jevons published a work on the coal question, in which he estimated the probable consumption of coal in Great Britain for 1871 at one hundred and seventeen million nine hundred thousand tons. The actual consumption, as appears from statistics just published, was one hundred and seventeen million three hundred and fifty-two thousand and twenty-eight tons. This is a noteworthy verification of a scientific prediction.

A PRUSSIAN horticulturist has made some interesting observations which tend to show the usefulness of certain plants as weather guides. Thus he finds that the different varieties of clover contract their leaves on the approach of rain; when the leaves of chickweed unfold and its flowers remain erect till midday, fair weather is at hand; but the closing of the flowers of the wood-anemone indicate that rain is imminent. His studies extend to many other plants than those we have mentioned.

THE CAPITAL.

Threatened Conflict of Authority in Utah.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

Credit Mobilier and Stock Exchange Transactions.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED OF HIS ELECTION

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1873.

MESSAGE ON UTAH AFFAIRS.

The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs in the territory of Utah, and to the dangers likely to arise if it continues during the coming recess from a threatened conflict between the federal and territorial authorities. No discussion is necessary in regard to the general policy of Congress respecting the territories of the United States, and I only wish now to refer to so much of that policy as concerns their judicial affairs and the enforcement of the laws within their borders. No material differences are found in respect to these matters in the organic acts of the territories, but an examination of them will show it has been the invariable policy of Congress to place and keep their civil and criminal jurisdiction, with certain limited exceptions, in the hands of persons nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and that the general administration of justice should be as prescribed by Congressional enactment. Sometimes the power given to the territorial legislature has been somewhat larger and sometimes somewhat smaller than the power generally conferred. Never, however, have powers been given to a territorial legislature inconsistent with the idea that the general judicature of the territory was to be under the direct supervision of the national Government. Accordingly, the law creating the territory of Utah passed September 9th, 1850, provided for the appointment of a supreme court, the judges of which are judges of the district courts, a clerk, a marshal and an attorney, and to these federal officers is confided the jurisdiction in all important matters, but as decided recently by the Supreme Court, the act requires the judge to serve in these courts to be selected in such a manner as the territorial legislature sees fit to prescribe. It has undoubtedly been the desire of Congress, so far as the same right be compatible with the supervisory control of the Federal Government, to leave the minor details connected with the administration of laws to regulation by local authority; but such a desire ought not govern when the effect will be, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, to produce a conflict between the federal and the territorial authorities, or to impede the enforcement of law, or in any way to endanger the peace and good order of the territory. Evidently it was never intended to entrust the territorial legislature with power which would enable it, by creating judicatures of its own, in increasing the jurisdiction of courts appointed by territorial authority, although recognized by Congress, to take the administration of the law out of the hands of the judges appointed by the President, or to interfere with their action.

Several years of unhappy experience make it apparent that in both these respects the territory of Utah requires special legislation by Congress. Public opinion in that territory, produced by circumstances so notorious as to require further notice, makes it necessary, in my opinion, in order to prevent the miscarriage of justice, to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the United States and of the Federal Government, to provide that the selection of grand and petit jurors for the district courts, if not put under the control of Federal officers, shall be placed in the hands of persons entirely independent of those who are determined not to enforce any act of Congress obnoxious to them, and also pass some acts which shall deprive the probate courts or any court created by the territorial legislature of any power to interfere with or impede the action of the courts held by the United States Judges. I am convinced that so long as Congress leaves the selection of jurors to the local authorities, it will be futile to make any effort to enforce laws not acceptable to a majority of the people of the territory, or which interfere with local prejudice, or provide for the punishment of polygamy or any of its affiliated vices or crimes. I presume that Congress, in passing upon this subject, will provide all reasonable and proper safeguards to secure competent jurors, whose verdicts will command confidence and be a guarantee of equal protection to all good and law-abiding citizens, and at the same time make it understood that crime cannot be committed with impunity.

I have before said that while the laws creating the several territories have generally contained uniform provisions in respect to the judiciary, yet Congress has occasionally varied these propositions in minor details as the circumstances of the territory affected seemed to demand; and in creating the territory of Utah, Congress evidently thought that the circumstances there might require judicial remedies not necessary in other territories; for by section nine of the act creating that territory it is provided that a writ of error may be brought from the decision of any judge of the Supreme or District Courts of the territory to the Supreme Court of the United States upon any writ of *habeas corpus* involving the question of personal freedom, a provision never inserted in any other territorial act except that creating the territory of New Mexico. This extraordinary provision shows that Congress intended to mould the organic laws to the peculiar necessities of the territory, and the legislation which I now recommend is in full harmony with the precedent thus established.

I am advised that the United States courts in Utah have been greatly embarrassed by the action of the territorial legislature in conferring criminal jurisdiction, and the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* on Probate Courts in the territory and by their consequent interference with the administration of justice. Manifestly the Legislature of the territory cannot give to any court whatever the power to discharge by a writ of *habeas corpus* persons held by or under process from the courts created by Congress; but complaint is made that persons so held have been discharged in that way by the Probate Courts. I cannot doubt that Congress will agree with me that such a state of things ought not longer to be tolerated, and that no class of persons anywhere should be allowed to treat the laws of the United States with open defiance and contempt. Apprehensions are entertained that if Congress adjourns without any action upon this subject, turbulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary, a result I should greatly deprecate, and in view of this and other obvious considerations I earnestly recommend that Congress at the present session pass some act which will enable the District Courts of Utah to proceed with independence and efficiency in the administration of law and justice.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion, February 14, 1873.

THE CHANGE OF PROOF IN SPIRITS.

The following is issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

February 14th, 1873.

It has come to the knowledge of this office, that in some portions of the country there are distilled spirits now stored in warehouses, which, in consequence of the uniformly high temperature of such warehouses, have no material change in proof as to subject such spirits to seizure if put upon the market in the original packages. In order to protect such spirits, the distiller or owner thereof will be allowed—where tax has been paid on the original gauge—to remove such spirits from such warehouse to the wholesale liquor dealer's premises, and there change the packages, marking, branding and stamping the new packages, as provided on page 67, series No. 7.

When spirits of the character above referred to are to be removed from one warehouse for the purpose above mentioned, the distiller or owner will at once notify the collector of the district of the fact, giving the number of packages, the marks and brands thereon, and the location of the wholesale liquor dealer's establishment to which such spirits were to be removed, and the collector will detail some United States officer to protect such spirits from seizure during their transit.

In case the removal is made from one collection district to another, the collector of the district from which the spirits are shipped will notify the collector of the district in which the spirits are received, giving the number of the packages, the marks and brands thereon, the name of the owner, the route over which the spirits are to pass, and to whom consigned. The collector of the district in which such spirits are received will allow them to pass to the establishment of the wholesale dealer to whom they are consigned, but will not allow them to be put upon the market in the original packages.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Cable Company have turned up in opposition to the bill allowing the American, China and Japan Telegraph Company to lay a Pacific telegraph to China. The opposition say that the new company have not the capital to organize such a line, and that it is only a scheme. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee say that such arguments have no weight, and therefore both committees have reported favorably upon the bill organizing the new company, as the privileges asked therein are not much of the National Government—only a request for two Government vessels to make soundings and surveys. The bill will undoubtedly pass both Houses this session, and then we shall have a cable telegraph managed entirely by American enterprise and American capital.

EXPULSION OF OAKES AMES AND JAMES BROOKS.

The expulsion of Oakes Ames and James Brooks was a subject of general remark among members of Congress to-day. There are some who will raise the question, when this report is presented, as to the power of this Congress to expel members for acts committed from year to year, and that the proper step is to have them indicted by the United States Courts and tried for bribery and violation of oath.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL—FEARS AS TO ITS PASSAGE.

The Sub-Committee on Commerce who proposed the river and harbor appropriation bill, say that if they can pass it through the House as they have reported it they have no fear of its fate in the Senate. They are a little afraid, however, of the proposition to assume the indebtedness of over a million and a half dollars of the Louisville canal being tacked on to the bill, as the interests in behalf of such a step are very powerful, and are working hard to secure it. If they do the sub-committee say the bill is lost for this session, as it cannot get through the Senate with such an amendment.

INVESTIGATION OF THE C. P. R. R. OF CALIFORNIA.

The Wilson Investigating Committee, known as No. 2, has progressed far enough, under the instructions of the House, to ascertain that nothing can be done towards the investigation of the Central Pacific Railroad of California by the present Congress, all the witnesses and papers being in California. It is impossible to get them here within the fourteen remaining days of this session. It has been suggested that a bill might be passed by Congress providing for the appointment of a commission to visit California during the summer, investigate the whole subject, and report the evidence to the Forty-third Congress, next December.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED OF HIS ELECTION.

This morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the Joint Committee of Congress called on President Grant, and read to him the following letter:

Washington, February 15, 1873.—Sir: We have been appointed a committee by the Senate and House of Representatives to notify you that on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the Vice President acting as President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses, opened and counted the votes of the electors of the United States for President and Vice President of the United States. By count it was ascertained and decided that you were duly elected President for a term of four years from and after the 4th day of March next. In performing this duty, we take occasion to tender you our hearty congratulations for the eminent civil and military services you have had the good fortune to render to the United States, and to express our confident hope that your administration during the term for which you are elected will promote the peace, honor and prosperity of all the people of the United States, without respect to section or party division.

[Signed.] JOHN SHERMAN,
On behalf of the Senate.
A. L. DAWES,
JAMES B. BECK,
On behalf of the House of Representatives.

The President thanked the committee for their attention. He said he accepted the office, and would endeavor, in the future as in the past, to discharge the duties entrusted to him by the people, to the best of his ability.

The committee, after a few words of congratulatory conversation, next called on Hon. Henry Wilson, and read to him a letter of similar import to that addressed to the President, informing him of his election as Vice President, concluding as follows: We take this occasion, while performing this official duty, to congratulate you on the high honor conferred upon you by the people. You have long been honorably identified with the legislative branch of the Government during a period of unexampled difficulty. We are sure we state the universal feeling of the respective houses to which we belong, when we assure you of their sincere respect and hearty good-will.

Senator Wilson thanked the committee, gratefully accepted the high trust confided to him, and said he should strive to discharge the duties of the position with zeal, fidelity and impartiality. He expressed, too, a hope that the coming four years would be consecrated by those entrusted with power to peace, unity and the development of the country, that those in every department of the Government might retire at the close of their official career with the consciousness of duties well done, with the approval of their countrymen.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

The following circular was issued yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury, to collectors of customs and others:

"The Government of the United States is requested by that of Great Britain to endeavor to ascertain the identity of a certain large sailing ship, which, while navigating the Baltic Sea, somewhere between Copenhagen and Dantzic, on the 16th of December, 1872, at about 1 A. M., collided and sunk the British steamer "Herald," and then proceeded without rendering assistance to the persons on board the sinking vessel, all of whom perished except the fireman, when many might have been rescued from the bottom of a life boat, to which they clung until washed away. The unknown vessel lost her bowsprit and jibboom.

"You are requested to give this Department any information which you may be able to obtain concerning the name and nationality of the sailing ship referred to."

THE TOBACCO BILL.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner and all the Bureau officials are working against the tobacco bill, giving the producer and retail dealer the right to sell leaf tobacco without paying the tax. They pronounce it a grand scheme, say that it is not the farmer pressing this bill, that the manufacturers are against it, and besides the Government losing $3,000,000 per annum, which the commissioner *knows*, would be the fact should the bill become a law. The extent of losses beyond that cannot be estimated, but it would be very great, as there would be no way to restrict the rule, or account for the quantity which would be sold without paying the tax, under the proposed law.

THE SUPPRESSION OF OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Mr. Comstock, the gentleman who is making such strenuous efforts to suppress the traffic in obscene literature by preventing its transmission through the mails, finds his efforts ably seconded by our national legislators. The report of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads on the subject is sufficient to provide for the enactment of a law which will be broad and general in its application in preventing the circulation of this kind of literature, which has done and is doing so much to debauch the minds of the young and degrade manhood and womanhood.

PROPOSED CONVENTION OF LABORING MEN.

Preparations are in progress to organize a mass convention of the executive committees of the National Labor Congress throughout the country, and those members of Congress interested in the subject of labor. The convention, it is thought, will gather some three hundred representatives of the Council under their call, and it is proposed then to discuss the question of labor and its relation to the National Government, and what legislation should be enacted to advance the interests and directly benefit the entire laboring masses.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The President has partially qualified his construction of the new civil service rules by recommending the re-appointment of ladies, without undergoing the new examinations, who had resigned on account of marriage, but where subsequent thereto widowhood ensued. There are other cases in which the President applies this construction, but always in these where the circumstances attendant are of a meritorious character, and the facts warrant their restoration to office as a matter of fairness and justice.

THE SYNDICATE.

Secretary Boutwell informed me yesterday that there was no "hitch" or trouble in, or with, the syndicate, as has been reported. Everthing is working smoothly and the Secretary will be abundantly satisfied if the syndicate get ready to take its first installment of one hundred million dollars of bonds by the first of March. He would much prefer it would take that sum than a larger amount, which it would be very difficult to deliver. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1873.

THE ACCOUNTS OF POSTMASTERS.

The Auditor of the Postoffice Department states that the accounts of postmasters were never more correct than at the present time. During the last four years the business under the control of the General Postoffice Department has averaged $250,000,000, and only about one-twentieth of one per cent. has been lost to the Goverment. When it is considered that the business is entirely a credit one, immense quantities of stamps being always in the hands of postmasters, the correct condition of accounts is remarkable.

WAR OF 1812 PENSIONERS.

Up to last July the Commissioners of Pensions reported the number of pensioners who served in the war of 1812 for sixty days to be about 23,000. Since that time over 7,000 of the same class of pensioners have been added to that number, making a total of over 30,000. The proposition to remove old restrictions as to period of service has been reported adversely upon by the Senate Committee on Pensions. Should it pass, however, notwithstanding this report, about 20,000 claims under it, it is estimated, would be filed, requiring $2,000,000 to allow them.

REPORT ON CALDWELL'S CASE.

The report of the Senate Committee on the Caldwell case is very voluminous. The Committee say there is no doubt money was paid for votes in the Legislature. It was discussed in Committee whether the measure of Caldwell's guilt demanded expulsion, or that his election be declared invalid. A majority of the committee favored the latter view, and a resolution was reported accordingly for action by the Senate. The committee think Caldwell was as much sinned against as sinning, that he was a novice in politics, and in the hands of men who encouraged the practice of carrying elections by money.

EMIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND.

Mr. Peter Fleming, of Dundee, Scotland, who has been instrumental in forwarding an excellent class of emigrants to the United States as well as to Australia, is in the city, having come to confer with Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and with southern and western members of both Houses of Congress, with reference to the Government affording facilities to emigration, and to lay before them his plans in reference to the conference of the six trans Atlantic steamship corporations now combining to keep up passengers' fares, actually checking the full flow of British emigrants to the United States, and causing the latter to prefer British colonies instead, to which they are carried at much less rates than to the United States.

Mr. Fleming holds an official appointment as selecting agent for Her Britanic Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, at Dundee, and has had sixteen years' experience of emigration to every country in the world, having himself selected upwards of ten thousand persons, nearly all agriculturalists, to New Zealand, and sent out thousands to Canada and the United States. Yesterday he had an extended conversation with Secretary Boutwell.

The Constitutional Convention.

Progress of the Work, and what has been Accomplished.

Uniform Local Elections and Biennial Sessions of the Legislature.

A Residence of Two Months in an Election District Before Voting.

Numbering and Signing his Ticket by Each Elector.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 1873.

Although there has been a great deal of discussion in the Constitutional Convention on changes proposed in the fundamental law, yet the substantial work accomplished makes a very poor showing in the way of results for so much talk. Amendments have been reported to the Convention by but two of the standing committees, viz: the Committee on Legislature and the Committee on Election, Suffrage and Representation. On these nearly all the legitimate debates in the Convention thus far have taken place, including the discussion of the proposition for uniform days throughout the State for holding the spring and fall elections, biennial elections and sessions of the Legislature, the protracted and needless talk on female suffrage, and the question of the qualifications and rights of electors, on which subject the Convention is now earnestly engaged.

The discussions in Convention represent but a small portion of the work of the delegates, which has mainly consisted in committee service. Some of the committees have held sessions nearly every working day since the Convention reassembled in Philadelphia. At these meetings amendments are put in form and debated with a great deal of earnestness, but the same ground will be gone over again, and at much greater length, when their reports come up in Convention. When we reflect that the work of the Convention, if approved by the voters, will be the fundamental law of our State, for people, legislators and executives, for the next fifty or a hundred years, no one can reasonably object to the caution with which every proposition is received, dissected and discussed in all its possible bearings.

I think the Convention is fully impressed with the same determination to reform abuses in our State administration that has taken such firm hold on the people of the State since the subsidence of purely political strife, and the general appreciation that old questions have passed away and that parties have not yet adjusted themselves to the demands of the future. The Convention, if it meets the wishes of the people who have called it into being, will reform the abuses that have crept into the legislative department and made it a by-word and reproach; it will curb the power of the Governor in granting pardons; it will do something towards giving every legal voter the right to vote just once, and a reasonable guarantee that his vote will be honestly counted; it will make imperative on the Legislature the equal taxation and valuation of property, of which we know very little in Pennsylvania; it will abate the grasping and growing pretensions of railway and other corporations; it will place some limit on municipal taxation and expenditure; and, if the lawyers can agree, will make our judicial system more certain and speedy in its administration of justice, and will reform the abuses and corruptions, especially of minor tribunals in large cities. Such are the expectations of the friends of constitutional reform, in and out of the Convention. It is no holiday work that is proposed, this uprooting of wrongs made effective and sanctioned by years of practice, and it will undoubtedly array against the work of the Convention a formidable combination of all sorts of elements. Of this indications are already apparent in a good many localities, where the pruning knife of reform cuts to the quick, but there can be no doubt than an immense preponderance of the people will go with the Convention, if it fulfills its great high mission. They have abundant faith in it, and this confidence cannot be shaken without good cause. The attempt to manufacture capital against the work of the delegates, in advance, has not been a success so far, and those who undertook the task have shown a just appreciation of popular sentiment by "drawing in their horns" and abating the virulence of their public criticisms. Instance the course of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, the central and western organs of the syndicate bent on defeating progress and reform in State administration.

The belief is generally entertained by delegates that their work will be concluded early in the summer. This will give ample time for the largest circulation of the amended Constitution among the people, and its consideration by them, before voting on its acceptance or rejection, at the October election, next fall. Adopted then, the Legislature of 1874 will meet under new auspices, and "run" in new harness, with check reins never before applied in Pennsylvania.

Changes in the Constitution Adopted and Now Pending.

By a decisive vote the Convention has passed to the final stage, amendments changing the time of the fall election until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This is the day fixed by federal law for voting for Presidential electors and Congressmen throughout the Union. The change will do away with a second election in the autumn, every two years, and in this respect will be a saving of money and abate the duration of heated political contests. More important than this, it will prevent the Presidential election every four years being fought out and virtually decided by the October election in this State; a system that has heretofore intensified the bitterness of our political strife, and led to extraordinary expenditures of money and funds at the ballot box, for which the whole country has been placed under contribution.

The third Tuesday in February has been appointed as the day of holding all city, ward, borough and township elections. This secures uniformity for such elections, and separates purely municipal and local contests from those of a political, State or federal character. At present, the Legislature fixes such days as suit the local political managers and changes them as often as the same influence asks a change. Neither of these amendments of the present Constitution will be objected to by the great mass of citizens, but will meet their hearty approval. They are in the direction of better municipal Government and the avoidance of unnaturally heated political contests.

So far as the vote in Committee of the Whole may be taken as an indication, the Convention has decided in favor of biennial elections of members of the Legislature and biennial sessions of the Legislature—the Senators to hold office four years, and the Representatives two years. But this vote can hardly be held as conclusive of the views of the delegates. It is claimed by the friends of annual elections and sessions, that when the vote is taken in Convention on the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole, the decision is as likely to be reversed as approved—whether there are annual or biennial sessions is not a matter of much moment, if the powers of the Legislature are restricted, and special legislation is cut off in the manner indicated as the sentiment of the delegates. Biennial sessions are avoided in some States, where required by their Constitution, Ohio for instance, by a recess from one winter to the next, and it is apprehended no constitutional provision can be framed to prevent this. A limitation of the sessions to sixty days would be a good plan, if biennial sessions are not adopted as a principle. At present the Legislature could transact, and does in fact, all the *public* business in less than thirty days' working time; what stretches out the sessions are the private axes to be ground.

The Insertion of Suffrage.

This is the subject before the Convention now, and it is regarded as one of the most important likely to arise. There have been several reports from the Committee on it, and others are promised. In lieu of the rather awkward definition of electors reported by a majority of the Committee on Suffrage, the Convention substituted the annexed explicit declaration proposed by Mr. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny county.

"SECTION —. Every person possessing the following qualifications shall be an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections, viz:

"1. A male person twenty-one years of age.

"2. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"3. He shall have resided in the State one year, or, if he has previously been a qualified elector of the State, removed therefrom six months immediately preceding the election.

"4. He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote, two months immediately preceding the election.

"5. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election."

Here are some important and striking changes in the right direction. The second qualification will stop the operations of the naturalization mill in the issue of fraudulent certificates of citizenship, by giving ample time to discover bogus papers. A foreign citizen must take out his final papers at least one month before election. This is no hardship on the foreign class, and will relieve it of the odium resulting from certain scoundrelly practices conducted for the most part by native politicians. The fourth and fifth qualifications requiring residence in an election district two months before election (instead of ten days), and that the voter shall be assessed two months, and paid State or county tax within one month of election, is aimed straight at the colonizer and operator. A ten days' residence in a district may be feigned, but it will be extremely difficult and expensive to maintain such a delusion for sixty days.

But the most earnest discussions of the Convention have taken place, and are now progressing, on the two propositions annexed from the Committee on Suffrage. The first, sanctioned by a majority, is as follows:

"SECTION —. All elections of the citizens shall be by ballot. The ballots voted may be open or secret as the elector shall prefer, and they shall be numbered by the election officers when received. *Each elector shall write his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be written thereon, and attested for him by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer.*"

Mr. J. W. F. White submitted the following as a substitute:

"Section — All elections by the people shall be by ballot. The election officers shall enter and number the names of electors on a list, in the order of their voting, and number each elector's ballot with his number on the list. Elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be *viva voce*."

One of these two sections will be adopted. The difference between them is the provision requiring the elector to write his name on his ballot, or, if he is unable to write, cause it to be written thereon, and attested by another elector of the district, not an election officer. The discussion on the two propositions covered the merits of the open and secret ballot. Open *viva voce* voting has a good many advocates in the Convention, who accept the section reported by the committee as the nearest approach to it obtainable. Mr. White and other supporters of his amendment take the ground that writing the elector's name on his ballot will destroy the secrecy of the ballot, and thus add to the intimidation and control of the voters by employers and politicians. The supporters of the committee's plan argue, with great plausibility and force, that election officers will be sworn to secrecy, and that the ballot will remain secret except in cases of contested elections, when it is necessary to go over the ballots. They also claim that it will at once put an end to repeating and stuffing the ballot boxes, by the identification of every ballot with the person who cast it; if frauds are attempted the guilt can be easily brought home to election officers, and the certainty of detection and punishment will therefore prevent their evil practices. The idea was much dwelt on in the debates that writing his name by the elector on the ballot, would induce thought as to who and what he was voting for, and that such reflection would be promotive of the election of better officials.

On requiring the ballots to be numbered and the numbers entered on the poll list, there is a general agreement, and if the provision requiring the name to be written on the ballot fails, the numbering process will be adopted. It is claimed by the friends of the latter that it affords a sufficient guarantee against frauds and for identifying the ballot of every voter in election contests. Mr. Lina Bartholomew has an amendment, which is supported by Mr. Buckalew, leaving it optional with the voter to write his name on the ballot. The latter differs from most of the prominent Democrats in the Convention, by supporting the secret ballot as a necessity in enabling many a man to vote honestly who would not otherwise do so. Ex-Gov. Curtin supported the plan of the Committee, and urged that while such restraints would be superfluous in the country, their necessity had been demonstrated by exposures made in Convention of corrupt practices by both parties in Philadelphia.

It is doubtful which the Convention will adopt, the section reported by the Committee or the proposition of Mr. J. W. F. White. The indications, however, are that the provision requiring the voter to put his name on the ballot, will be retained, as well as the numbering process. The one great advantage of throwing these safeguards about the ballot-box is that it will heighten our respect for the electoral franchise, as something beyond the rascalities of repeaters and stuffers, and bring back some of that reverence we are all supposed to hold in theory for the little slip of paper.

"That executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of heaven."

If all men were reasonably sure of honest elections, a better class of citizens would be induced to take an active part in political contests, and party management thus be redeemed from the hold that tricksters and roughs have secured on it. This can never be done while elections in the great city of the State are a farce, and the will of four millions of people likely to be reversed by the industry of repeaters outside the election windows and ballot-box stuffers inside.

Protecting Political Primaries.

Mr. Thos. Howard, of Allegheny, has brought the subject before the Convention of giving the Legislature power, or possibly making it its duty, to pass laws to protect the primary or nominating assemblages of the people organized in political parties. A special committee has been raised to report on the subject, and Mr. Howard appointed its chairman. I believe his general idea is to give some sort of legal sanction to nominations by the people on what is called the "Crawford county plan," by having the officers who conduct the elections sworn to perform their duties honorably, and giving them power to administer oaths to challenged voters. I don't think there will much come of this. In Ohio there is a general law, that any political party may avail itself of that desires to, under which officers of primary elections are sworn and have power to administer oaths. In the country districts the attempt to carry out the law has been voted a bore and in the cities a nuisance. When it came to swearing men challenged as unsound Republicans or Democrats, as the case may be, that they would vote for the candidates nominated at the election, whether their especial favorite was successful or not, the bottom dropped out of the whole thing and it was proved to be of no practical account. ARCTIC.

THE STATES' CHARITIES.

Third Annual Report of the Board of State Charities.

The Prisons, Reformatories, Asylums and Local Institutions of the State.

Crime and Criminals---Their Treatment and Prevention.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, February 15, 1872.

A bulky volume of between six and seven hundred pages, the third annual report of the Board of Charities, has been distributed to the members of the Legislature. It contains a mass of valuable information to the law maker and student in social science, in regard to the pauper, criminal and insane class of the State, that if condensed within a reasonable space would be of great value. But this weekly volume is very crudely thrown together, and will be of little practical value until some industrious and skilled collator extracts the moral and social significance of its facts and figures. Still, it must be admitted, the Board has done a good work in the collection of facts, and by devising a system and plan of inquiries for the future that premises important results every year, hereafter, it is reasonable to suppose, its reports will be more complete. The information it is authorized by law to require of our local officials is of the highest importance to the wise disposition of questions involving the whole range of pauperism and crime.

The Board of Public Charities of the State consists of G. Dawson Coleman of Lebanon, George L. Harrison of Philadelphia, Heister Clymer of Berks, Wm. Bakewell of Allegheny, and Thomas L. Kane of McKean county. George L. Harrison is President of the Board, and its chief office is in Philadelphia. Wilmer Worthington of Chester is the general agent and secretary. The Board is very economically managed. Its expenses last year were but $4,964, of which Dr. Worthington received $3,000 as salary, and $1,220 were paid for clerical services. The members of the Board serve without pay, their necessary traveling expenses being all they receive from the State. The report of Dr. Worthington embraces an interesting history and description of one hundred and twenty of the charitable homes and hospitals of the State, supported in whole or in part by private subscriptions, and which he personally visited and inspected during the year. From indisposition he was not enabled to make his proposed visits of inspection to the alms houses and prisons of the State, but since the period of their first inspection, the influence the Board has exercised has been very salutary in abating more of the most objectionable abuses.

THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

Included in the volume and occupying nearly a hundred pages of space is a rather prosy paper on "Crime and Prison Economy," by Mr. Harrison, of Philadelphia, the President of the Board, which is intended, I judge, to exhaust the whole subject. A summary of its statements and arguments shows it advocates *preventive* rather than *remedial* measures in dealing with crime. Chief among these *preventive* measures are universal education, care of neglected children, reformatory schools, the suppression of intemperance, employment of all idle vagrants, and a certain treatment of prisoners confined in county or municipal prisons. There is no doubt these measures once adopted would be preventive of a large proportion of crime. Coming next to the *remedial* system, or prison economy proper, Mr. Harrison advocates, as a fundamental principle, *reformation through punishment*, to be accomplished by such discipline as this:

1. Separate confinement of each convict at first, and next, their employment in voluntary productive labor, to be performed in small companies or families, the convicts having free intercourse, and to share in the proceeds of their labor.

2. Instruction in industrial pursuits, the elements of learning and morality and religion, with moral influence instead of physical force as a disciplinary power.

3. Classification of prisoners; trained and experienced keepers; commutation of sentence for meritorious conduct; long or indefinite sentences so as to leave full opportunity for commutation, and the working out of the reformatory process.

4. Intermediate prisons or houses of discharge, where the reformation may be tested by a greater degree of liberty.

5. Refuges for released prisoners "to facilitate their reintroduction to the bosom of society."

Such is the merest skeleton of Mr. Harrison's comprehensive plan; first, for the prevention of crime, and that failing, for the reformation of criminals. It unites some practical things with a great deal that is impracticable.

RECRUITS FOR THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

Dr. Worthington in his report to the Board urges with great force and practical argument the duty of the State to care for children without natural guardians, and who grow up without any intellectual, moral or religious training, or instruction in any industrial occupation. From those who have been neglected in their youth, the criminal class is largely made up, and the duty of the State to rescue such children before it is too late is enforced with vigor. The Doctor does not think large State institutions the best for this object, but rather favors local associations supported mainly by contributions from individuals, where the family system of government can be introduced, and something approaching a home influence exerted. Another excellent feature of this class of institutions is the personal effort it encourages on the part of the humane to direct the forsaken children to paths of virtue and industry. Doctor Worthington urges State liberality for the education and training of neglected children in these weal institutions as resting on the same broad basis as our noble system of common schools.

As near as I can understand Dr. Worthington, he objects to the policy of our poor laws, which require each city, county and township to provide for its own poor, and that no money should be drawn from the State for local institutions for the support of the poor, needy and suffering. He thinks there are many exceptions to this rule, and that it is imperative the State should make suitable provision for destitute and neglected children, the care of the indigent sick, and relief of the aged and infirm.

Possibly true; but would not State aid applied in a general way, speedily demoralize local enterprise and exertion?

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.

Mr. A. J. Ourt contributes to the volume a paper on the combined statistics of the two penitentiaries and two houses of refuge in the eastern and western part of the State. In the two penitentiaries during 1872, 453 prisoners were received—443 males and 10 females. Of the convicts 81 per cent. were adults, and 19 per cent. minors; 77 per cent. were natives of the United States, 7 per cent. of Ireland, 3 per cent. of England, 6 per cent. of Germany, and 7 per cent. of other foreign countries. Of the 453 convicts 388 had never been apprenticed, and only 51 served out their apprenticeship; 341 could read and write, 77 were unable to do either, and 35 could only read. As to the habits of the prisoners 138 never used liquor, 126 were moderate drinkers, and 189 were intemperate. The cost of maintenance was $188,348.65, an average cost per capita of $185.84, or a daily cost of 50.91 cents; of which sum the State paid 13.35 cents, counties 23.79 cents, and prisoners' labor 13.77 cents.

The number of convicts discharged from the two prisons during the year was 467, or 14 more than were received—a change in the figures in the right direction. There were remaining in confinement on the first of the year 1,032 prisoners. There were discharged by pardon during the year 40, by commutation of sentence 353, and by expiration of sentence 27.

HOUSE OF REFUGE STATISTICS.

The oldest of the two institutions in the State was opened in Philadelphia in 1828. In 1850 a refuge was opened at the same place for colored delinquents, and in 1854 a new and enlarged refuge was opened in the place of the former one for white juveniles. In the same year the refuge at Pittsburgh was opened for white and colored juvenile delinquents. There are about twenty-four acres of land connected with these institutions, the original cost of which was $28,-000; the present buildings cost $523,500, not including the building for white females at Philadelphia, opened in 1872.

The capacity of these institutions is 858; and the estimated value of the real estate including buildings, is $1,200,000; personal property, $73,000.

The receipts last year were $151,852.83; of this sum $30,126.40 was received from labor of inmates. During the same period there were expended $101,790.15, of which $32,418.54 were for salaries and wages.

The number of juvenile delinquents in these institutions January 1, 1872, was 752, viz: white boys, 493; white girls, 178; colored girls, 43; colored boys, 0. The average age of those committed was 14.1 years. They had but little education for the most part, and only 43 per cent. had both parents living. The number discharged from the institution during the year was 487—of which 95 were indentured, and 176 returned to friends and 59 discharged on parole. The health of the institutions is shown by the fact that out of a population of 1,239 juvenile delinquents, only six died during the year.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

The statistics are for the year 1871, and are compiled from the reports of five hospitals, viz: Friends' Asylum, Pennsylvania, the State Lunatic, Dixmont and Philadelphia. During the year there were 1,095 patients admitted into these institutions, and at the close of the year they contained 2,171, viz: 1,074 males, and 1,097 females; of these admitted during the year, the largest proportion of them, 30.56 per cent., became insane between twenty and thirty years of age, whereas there was a greater number living, viz: 48.69 per cent. under ten and between ten and twenty years of age. From these facts it is evident that between twenty and thirty years of age there is an increased liability to insanity, or, at that period of life, man is brought into contact with a greater number of causes of insanity.

During the year there were discharged 912 patients—466 males and 446 females; of the discharged 289 were restored, 241 improved, 174 unimproved, and 206 died; of the 2,171 remaining in hospital at the close of the year, 695 were supported by friends, 1,433 by the public and 43 by hospital. The number of insane in the State by the census of 1870 was 3,895.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

There is also contained in the report of the Board, statements of the condition and operations, of the State deaf and dumb asylum, the blind asylum, the training school for feeble minded children, the Allegheny county Work House, and the Pennsylvania Lying-in Hospital, besides notices of the one hundred and thirty local institutions, under different names, which were visited by Dr. Worthington during the year, all of which, he says: "Are engaged in relieving worthy persons in moderate circumstances; by aiding them to procure employment, assisting the destitute poor, and mitigating a large amount of suffering and want."

STATISTICS OF PRISONS AND PAUPERISM.

The Board has not been able to gather very full statistics on this subject, but under legislation of the last session of the Legislature, requiring returns to be made to it from various county officers, it will soon become possible to know the nature and extent of crime and pauperism in the State. All plans for jails or almshouses, hereafter to be built, must be submitted to the Board, sufficiently in detail for clear comprehension, and must receive its approval before they can be legally used for the construction of these establishments. The Board has already had occasion to act under this legislation, especially in the interesting and important matter of the construction of an insane department to the poor-house in Westmoreland county.

The prison statistics show the management of the prisons of each county, their capacity, size of cells, ventilation and heating, material, cost, and when erected. The Bucks county jail, erected in 1812, seems to be the oldest in the State. The clothing and character of the food furnished prisons is also given, and much information in regard to habits, education, etc.

Reports received from fifty-seven alms houses in the State show the number of acres attached to them to be 10,336; cost of land and buildings $4,430,456; capacity for 11,960 inmates. The total expenditures in these houses for the year, for maintenance, salaries, etc., was $895,667. The out-door relief furnished from the same institutions aggregated $231,296. Excluding receipts from farms and other sources, the total net expenses of the alms houses and out-door relief amounted to $1,051,013 for the year.

The total number of persons who received in-door relief was 19,010. The average number supported during the year was 7,104. From this statement tramps and vagrants are excluded.

The report also contains a large number of tables, showing the condition of the township poor, the number of persons charged with crime in the several counties, and information on many other subjects. What is here given will show the scope of the work proposed by the Board of State Charities for itself, and the character of the information collected. In a few years, its reports will be complete from every county, and then it will be easy to show at a glance the condition of all institutions and subjects coming under its supervision. Such information will be invaluable to the law maker and suggestive to the humanitarian. ARCTIC.

Letter from Rosenzweig.

We have to deal with a great many rascals in these days, but happily we are seldom called upon to read or publish their letters. We have no desire to increase our correspondence, already sufficiently extensive, by entering into controversies with murderers. However, here is a letter forwarded to us yesterday, which we suppose we must print—it is from the quack Rosenzweig, from whose house the mangled body of a poor girl named Alice Bowlsby was sent in a trunk by express. It will be remembered that the poor girl was killed by a horrible and cruel operation which Rosenzweig performed. This miscreant, who signs himself "m. d.," was tried, convicted, and sentenced, but is now trying to sneak through the meshes of the law. We have endeavored to prevent him, and he therefore writes us a disgusting note.

To the Editor of The Times

Poland has no Freinds—I am a Polander—I have no Freinds—I am poor—God knows that I am not the man who cummitted the terrible deed, the Press are doing all they can to prejudice my case, all I ask is Fair play under the law, will You do as much for a unfortunate man without money or rich freinds as to let these few lines appear in your great paper from a countryman of Pulaski and Koscuski.

Yours &c &c &c
J. ROSENZWEIG m d

TOMBS cell 61 f 13 73

In order to discourage this "Polander" without "freinds" from writing to us again, we may tell him at once that we should be very glad to see him brought to the gallows. It is, therefore, lucky for him that we have not to decide his fate.—*N. Y. Times*.

IOWA papers estimate that in that State 50,000 bushels of corn per day are burned, and at this rate will continue for the next two months.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Linseed Tea for Sick Horses

The *American Veterinary Journal* considers linseed tea not only a valuable restorative but also useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes connected with the organs of respiration and digestion, as it shields and lubricates them and tranquilizes the irritable state of the parts and favors healthy action. The editor says he has prescribed linseed tea in large quantities for horses laboring under influenza; they seemed to derive much benefit from it, and generally drank it with avidity. Aside from the benefit we derive from the action of mucilage and oil which the seed contains, its nutritive elements are of some account, especially when given to animals laboring under soreness in the organs of deglutition which incapacitates from swallowing more solid food. In the event of an animal becoming prostrated by inability to masticate or swallow more solid food, linseed tea may be resorted to, and in case of irritable cough the addition of a little honey makes it still more useful. In the latter form it may be given to animals laboring under acute or chronic disease of the urinary apparatus, more especially of the kidneys. The linseed tea is prepared as follows: Put a couple of handfuls of the seed into a bucket, and pour a gallon and a half of boiling water upon it. Cover it up a short time, then add a couple of quarts of cold water, when it will be fit for use.

To Steam a Turkey.

All of us are used to roast and boiled turkey, but a steamed turkey is more of a novelty, while it is also a most delicious dish. Cleanse the fowl thoroughly; then rub pepper and salt well mixed into the inside of it. Fill up the body with oysters mixed with a small cupful of bread crums. Sew up all the apertures; lay the turkey into a large steamer and place over a kettle of boiling water; cover closely, and steam thoroughly for two hours and a half. Now take it up; set the patter in a warm place, and turn whatever gravy there is in the steamer, straining it first in the oyster sauce which you have prepared, in the following manner: Take a pint of oysters, turn a pint of boiling water over them in a colander. Put the liquor on to boil, skim off whatever rises on the top. Thicken it with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed into two tablespoonful of butter; season well with pepper and salt. Add two or three tablespoonfuls of cream or milk to whiten it; and pour it over the turkey and platter; serve boiling hot. This sauce must be made while the turkey is still in the steamer, so that it can be poured over the turkey as soon as it is taken up.

Preparing Cod Liver Oil for Patients.

The difficulty of overcoming the nauseating qualities of cod liver oil has attracted the attention of many pharmaceutists, among others of M. Tissier, who has lately published the results of his experiments. He takes of white gelatin 4 parts, 25 parts of distilled water, the same of simple syrup, and 50 parts of refined powdered sugar. The gelatin is heated in a water bath with the water and syrup till dissolved, the cod liver oil and sugar being mixed in a mortar; the two compounds are then stirred together, and the stirring continued till the mixture is cold. It will then appear as a gelatinous mass, and powdered sugar is then added till a firm paste is made, which, after being cut into small pieces, is left to become so hard as to be easily granulated in a mortar. The second addition of powdered sugar will bring the quantity up to 250 parts, of which 20 per cent. will be cod liver oil. It is to be kept in a tightly stoppered bottle.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

To Keep Hayricks.

An invention has been adopted this year at the Prince Consort's farm, for the preservation of hayricks from the heating occasioned by confined air and moisture. A long perforated tube, fixed in short lengths which fit into each other, is built into the body of the rick as it is carried up, and surmounted by a cowl, which turns with the wind and provides a constant down current; an upward current is also arranged for in an inner tube, which opens at the bottom, and thus completes the circulation. This invention is also adapted to granaries and ships in transit, but in the latter case several arms are provided, running out from the central shaft at right angles, so as to distribute the air through the body of the grain. The use of perforated tubes for preserving grain, meal, &c., in storehouses, granaries, and in barrels, is an American invention, and has long been in use in the United States.

Killing Willows.

On swampy land is sometimes a heavy growth of willow, and the task of removing the bushes is one of no small magnitude. Some have a theory of cutting at certain periods of the moon changes, others while the sap is dormant, and still others the girding or strapping process. Of the latter method, which is attended with no small amount of labor, a writer in the *Rural Southern* says: Don't cut down the willows. If you do, you will see trouble for the next ten or twenty years with sprouts to cut down five or six times a year. Let them stand until spring, and when they are in full bloom, cut the bark about four feet from the ground, strip the bark down to the root, and let it alone. They will die, root and branch, in the course of the year, and never put forth a sprout. I have folowed this plan for twenty years, and know it to be successful.—*Ohio Farmer.*

White Australian Corn.

A correspondent of the *Western Farmer* at Baraboo, Wisconsin, says: I obtained a quarter of a pound of seed, but gave a little of that to some neighbors and planted the balance on moderately good ground. The next day after it was planted there fell a very heavy rain and washed out considerable of it, so I do not suppose over three-fourths of it came up. It had very poor attention and consequently I had not as large a yield as I might have had, but the yield was very satisfactory. I had about three hundred pounds in the ear from less than a quarter of a pound of seed. I planted two grains to the hill, four feet apart one way and about two the other way. I had a good many stocks that bore six tolerably good ears, and scarcely any stalks with less than two ears. I think it the best corn for fodder that I know of.

Varieties of Potatoes.

Notwithstanding the new varieties introduced within a few years, we have not succeeded in supplanting the old Peach Blow with a better kind. Yet it has several faults, chief of which is its late period of ripening and the amount of labor required to dig it. It is almost impossible to get it into market time enough for shipment in the fall. We want, very much, a potato that will keep as well as the Peach Blow, look as well, be as fine flavored, yet ripen from two weeks to a month earlier. The Harrison is abandoned; the Peerless grows large and hollow, is a good variety to grow for feeding hogs (when cooked), and no new variety promises remarkably well. The Early Rose leads as an early variety, but it does not quite fill the place of the Peach Blow.—*American Rural Home.*

How to Use a Grindstone.

First—Don't waste the stone by running it in water; but if you do, don't allow it to stand in water when not in use, as this will cause a soft place.

Second—Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pot suspended above the stone, and stop off the water when not in use.

Third—Don't allow the stone to get out of order, but keep it perfectly round by the use of gas pipe or a hacker.

Fourth—Clean off all greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit.

Fifth—Observe: When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by; a half ounce sample is enough, and can be sent in a letter by mail.

Pneumonia in Pigs.

For this disease a writer in the *Prairie Farmer* recommends to give fifteen drops of extract of gelsemium, morning, noon and evening, until febrile symptoms disappear. Inflammation of the lungs of pigs runs its course rapidly, and may be considered as a disease generally fatal, if not taken in hand as soon as the first symptoms appear, such as hard, laborious breathing, shivering, loss of appetite, cough, etc. Half an ounce of hyposulphite of soda, or two drahms of saltpeter, should be given in a little gruel every morning, and the animal kept warm, dry and comfortable; with access to green food, apples, cabbage, carrots, etc., and fresh cold water.

To Kill Lice.

All kinds of lice and their nits may be got rid of, *tuto, cito, et jucunde*, by washing with a simple decoction of stavesacre (*Delphinium staphisagria*), or with a lotion made with the bruised seeds in vinegar, or with the tincture, or by rubbing in a salve made with the seeds and four times their weight of lard very carefully beaten together. The acetic solution and the tincture are the cleanliest and most agreeable preparations, but all are equally efficacious in destroying both the creatures and their eggs, and even in relieving the intolerable itching which their casual presence leaves behind on many sensitive skins. The alkaloid delphinia may be also employed, but possesses no advantage, except in the preparation of an ointment, when for any reason that form of application should be preferred.

A Turkish Glue Cement.

Dissolve half a dozen bits of gum mastic, each as large as a pea, in as much alcohol as will make it a liquid. In another vessel dissolve as much isinglass previously softened with water, as will make a two ounce vial, that is, holding four tablespoonful, of strong glue, adding two small bits of gum ammoniac, which must be rubbed until it is dissolved in the isinglass mixture; then mix the whole with heat. When it is to be used again, set the vial in boiling water until it is dissolved.

Killing Snakes.

A sensible correspondent of the Maine *Farmer* says he made up his mind years ago that every snake that is killed by the farmer is money out of the pocket of the snake killer; for he firmly believes that when the snake is looked upon in its true light in relation to the farmer, the conclusion will be that that individual has but few better friends than the despised snake.

Valuable Recipes.

An Excellent Pudding of Pieces of Stale Bread, etc.—Soak two pounds of pieces of dry stale bread or toast all night in plenty of water, with a plate laid on top to keep them under the water. Next morning pour off, and squeeze out all of the superfluous water; then mash fine the pieces of bread, mix with half a pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of cleaned currants, a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, four ounces of suet, chopped fine, and two teaspoonfuls of fresh ground allspice; then grease the inside of a baking dish with a bit of suet, put in the pudding and bake for two hours.

Baked Orange Pudding.—Take six ounces of stale sponge cake, or bruised ratafias, six oranges, one pint of milk, six eggs, and one-half pound of sugar. After crumbling the sponge cake or ratafias into fine crumbs, pour the milk (should be boiling) over them. Grate the rinds of two of the oranges on sugar, and add them, with the juice of the remaining four, to the other ingredients. Beat up the eggs, stir them in, sweeten to taste, and put the mixture into a deep pie dish, lined with puff paste. Bake a little more than half an hour. Turn it out of the dish, strew sifted sugar over, and serve.—*Mrs. Beeton.*

Floating Island.—Beat four yolks of eggs with two tablespoons of sugar and one teaspoon of flour; then stir into one quart of milk and bring it to a boil, stirring it all the time; have the whites beat nicely, and slip it on the top of the milk, dipping a little of it on to cook the egg; then grate nutmeg over the top; let it cool, and it is ready for the table.

French Rolls.—Warm one ounce of fresh butter in a gill of milk, add a large teaspoonful of yeast and a little salt. Sift one pound of flour into a pan, pour in and stir well the milk, and let the dough rise in a warm place, covering it with a thick cloth. When light, knead well and form into rolls. Put these in a well-floured pan in a warm place to rise, and bake in a quick oven.

To Keep Meat.—Meat is much better for family use when at least one week old in cold weather. The English method for keeping meat for some time has great merit. Experts say, hang up a quarter of meat with the cut end up, being the reverse of the usual way, by the leg, and the juice will remain in the meat, and not run to the cut and dry up by evaporation. It is worth a trial, and when made will be continued.

To make Short Cakes, rub a quarter of a pound of butter into a half pound of flour; mix with a little water—enough to form a dough. Roll it out into thin round cakes, prick them, lay them in shallow tins, and bake.

Tea Biscuit are made by working into a piece of light dough or cream tarter biscuit one egg and a piece of butter. Roll it out an inch thick, cut it round with the lid of a dredge-box, and bake.

Dyspepsia Bread is made with three quarts unbolted wheatmeal, one quart lukewarm water, one gill of fresh yeast, one gill of molasses, one teaspoonful of saleratus.—*The Day.*

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Dunnings Creek Railroad.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says the Dunnings Creek or "Dutch Corner" railroad, from Bedford to St. Clairsville or Holderbaum's lane, is now a fixed fact, and will be built at once. The grading of the road from Bedford to the Red bridge, a distance of eight miles, has been contracted for, to be finished by the 4th of July next. The grading of the balance of the road was let last Saturday. Mr. W. H. Brown, Superintendent of the Bedford Division of the P. R. R., has charge of the affair. Messrs. Drollinger & Wertz, who have contracted for part of the road, advertised for 200 hands. Mr. Brown put a large gang to work on Wednesday morning last, at Bedford. The road will follow the east bank of Dunnings creek. A bridge, 200 feet in length, will be built over Dunnings creek, a little south of what is known as the Chenowith bridge. The survey of the route to McKee's gap will be completed in a short time. We have no doubt the road will be in running order early next fall, and then will begin the development of the rich mineral and agricultural country through which it passes.

ELKTON AND OXFORD.

The charter of the Elkton and Oxford Railroad Company has been filed in the Executive Chamber at Annapolis, Md. The termini of the road are Oxford, in Chester county, Pa., and Middletown, in Delaware. The road strikes the dividing line between Maryland and Pennsylvania near where Little Elk Creek intersects the said line, and intersects the Maryland and Delaware line at a point most convenient to that part of the road to be built at Middletown. The road is to run near or through Elkton.

FORT WAYNE, JACKSON AND SAGINAW.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at Jackson, Mich., on Tuesday. The President made a verbal report, which was of an encouraging character. The Treasurer's report showed that the expenditures for the past year were $51,000; receipts, $328,000—earnings, $277,000. Superintendent Ernst's report showed earnings in round numbers of $280,000, an increase over 1871 of $60,-000. The Superintendent in his report gave an inventory of the rolling stock and made recommendations for its increase, regretting the drawbacks to the business of the road from their inability to procure line, freight and stock cars from other roads for transfer.

THE PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

The South Bend *Tribune* says: We learn from the Dowagiac *Republican* that an arrangement has been made between the Peninsular Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Company, under which the latter have agreed to advance to the former $375,000 upon receiving their bonds to the amount of $75,000. By this contract the passengers from the Peninsular Railroad will be taken into Chicago on the Fort Wayne road, saving the cost of constructing a line. It is thought that the traffic of the road will be increased $50,000 per month when it is completed to Valparaiso, and passenger cars can run without change between Chicago and Grand Rapids, or between Chicago and Lansing.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

A correspondent says that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, operating 905 miles of road between Buffalo and Chicago, and employing 18,000 men, will probably make permanent the reform it inaugurated some time since of stopping all freight trains on the Sabbath. In the past year it built and put on the road over 2,000 new freight cars. It is estimated that its earnings the past year will exceed $18,000,000.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From an interesting article in the current number of the Railroad *Monitor* we learn that at the close of the year 1872, there were 70,178 miles of railroad completed in the United States, and 43,000 miles in process of erection. The completed roads above mentioned have cost the enormous sum of $3,435,638,749. The United States already has as many miles of railroad in operation as the whole of Europe.

AN unsophisticated maiden in Illinois has invented a simple but ingenious device of securing by one operation both a husband and a fortune. She offers herself as a prize to be raffled for, 100,000 tickets to be issued at $1 each, reserving to herself the right to reject the holder of the lucky number on payment of $500.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A MAN was frozen to death at Archibald, Luzerne county, on Tuesday night.

LANCASTER city has a cow 51 years old, according to the *Enquirer* of that city.

OVER 250 tons of coal are shipped from the Pradee mines, Mercer county, every day.

THE city debt of Reading has been increased a quarter of a million dollars during the past two years.

THE election under the Local Option law takes place in Clarion county on Friday, February the 21st.

A FALL of slate in a coal mine at Johnstown severely injured Richard George and Charles Caddy, on Monday last.

LEVI FUNK, an old railroad engineer, was killed when crawling under a train of cars, at Lancaster, on Thursday.

THE balance in the hands of the Treasurer of Somerset county, at last settlement due said county, is $8,587 22.

THE Carlisle *Herald* has discovered a baby in that classic old burg that has been named Parepa Nillson Kellogg Busk.

THE Freeport *New Era* says there is a man residing in Armstrong county who has five sons and he calls them all John.

DOYLSTON, a village of 300 people, has but one piano, but can boast of 30 girls who can manage all the affairs of housekeeping.

FIVE districts in Indiana county have voted on local option, giving a majority of three hundred and seven against granting licenses.

JOHN DECKERT, of Bedford county, fell into the Little Wills creek, on Tuesday of last week, floated under the ice and was drowned.

THE limestone railroad of Green, Marquis & Co., near New Castle, carried to market 27,000 tons of limestone during the last year.

C. F. EVANS, Esq., Republican, was elected Mayor of Reading, on Friday last. That city has gone Democratic for many years until the present.

MRS. SARAH ZELL died from fright on Tuesday night in Lancaster. She was charged with forging a note for $500 and threatened with prosecution.

PENNSYLVANIA has an area of 46,000 square miles; a population of 3,521,791; an assessed valuation of $1,319,235,942; number of miles of railroad, 5,113.

A LANCASTER county cat roosts with the chickens every night, balancing herself on a perch among the fowls, and seemingly quite contented with her resting place.

JACKSON LAMBERSON, contractor on the Huntingdon car shops, recently fell from the roof of one of the buildings, a distance of seventeen feet, receiving serious injuries.

MR. H. W. ROBINSON, his wife and two sons, accompanied by Dr. W. S. Duncan and wife, all of Brownsville, Pa., on last Thursday, started for St. Augustin, Florida.

THE question of the granting of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors was voted upon in Reading on Friday last, and resulted in favor of granting by a majority of fifteen hundred.

ACCORDING to the census in 1830 there were thirteen slaves in Bradford county. In 1880 there were 3,737 in the State; in 1800, 1,706; in 1810, 795; in 1820, 211; in 1830, 403; in 1840, 64.

THE amount of taxes, etc., received by the Treasurer of Westmoreland county, in 1872 is $86,189.99. Amount paid out, $74,-234.04. Balance in the Treasury at the end of the year $11,955.95.

CAMBRIA county, according to her auditors' report, has a jail that cost $92,304.78, and a county debt of $80,000, for which luxuries her Commissioners have increased the taxes four mills on the dollar.

A YOUNG but impecunious widow in Lancaster makes no secret of her feelings towards a rich bachelor who owns a large farm in the vicinity. She says she loves the ground he walks on, and perfectly adores the house he lives in.

AT a wood chopping in Jefferson, Fayette county, a few days ago, it was proposed to take a vote on Local Option. The vote among the males resulted in a tie, while the female vote was cast solid against license, many of the fair sex voting in direct opposition to their liege lords.

BEDFORD COUNTY chickens seem to be omniverous. A "rooster" was disembowelled there recently, and, among other articles in the inventory of his commissary department were a nickel half dime, two pennies, and a large hog tooth. That gizzard was marvelously like a boy's pocket.

A MELANCHOLY accident occurred on Monday morning, on the Auburn coal train road, between Homewood and Clinton stations, Beaver county. Mr. Wm. Wallace Gould, a brakeman, was thrown from a dump car, and falling in front on the track, was run over by two cars, and injured so severely that death ensued in a few hours.

ON Friday afternoon of last week, the youngest child, two years old, of Mr. Enoch Engles, of Industry township, Beaver county, being missed from the house, a short time, was discovered by the other children of the family in the spring near the house, dead. The child had fallen in the water, and was drowned.

ON Monday, Mr. William Jones had both his legs broken in two places, at the Valley coke works, Fayette county. He was at the time assisting his son, who is charger at the works, and while crossing the railroad track on top of the ovens, the horse attached to the larry, the iron car used for charging, unexpectedly started, knocked Mr. Jones down and two wheels passed over both his legs below the knees.

ABOUT one mile and a half from the village of Hopewell in Broad Top township, Bedford county, resides a negro by the name of Samuel Hall, who owns a small farm and keeps several head of horses constantly about him. Hall, like quite a number of colored, and some that are not colored, individuals, has never provided half feed for his equine stock, consequently they have been very poor—mere masses of skin and bones—and occasionally a horse would lie down and die for him. So frequently did this happen that Samuel came to the conclusion that his horses were bewitched. A week or two ago a poor, old, worn-out, half-starved creature became incapable of locomotion, and its superstitious owner conceived that he saw traces of witches. He determined that he would forever rid himself and his property of their presence. He, with assistance, succeeded in getting the miserable pile of bones out into a field; he then took and poured coal oil over its legs and body, piled a large pile of brush around it, set it on fire and burned up the living horse! He alleged that this is the course pursued in the South under similar circumstances.

OHIO ITEMS.

A CHILLICOTHE lady, Mrs. Jane Carrier, wife of John Carrier, a few days ago gave birth to four healthy, well-formed children.

A BILL has been passed by the Ohio Legislature prohibiting the killing or trapping of muskrats, minks, &c., between the fifteenth of April, and the fifteenth of February.

ON LAST Friday forenoon Mr. Harrison Roudetbush, of Carroll county, met with a serious accident, while shelling corn at Marshall & Kline's mill. It seems that while Mr. R. was busy at work, his coat tail was caught in the shaft which runs the sheller, and being quickly wound up, he was thrown around at the rate of about 140 revolutions a minute. He was thrown around with such force, that his feet coming in contact with a post, literally mashed them into jelly. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

ON SATURDAY morning, a man named George Reman, employed at Bachert, Silk & Co.'s paper mill, in Stark county, while removing straw from the bleach tub in the mill, slipped and fell through the hole in the bottom of the box into the tub of boiling water and lime beneath. He was under the water up to his neck for about a quarter of a minute before the other workmen could drag him out. He suffered the most acute pain and died about ten o'clock at night. He was thirty-two years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

THE body of the eldest son of Mr. Samuel Bishop, of Mt. Vernon, nearly covered with leaves, sand and snow, and frozen stiff, on the place of Mr. Wm. Wright, in the bend of the creek, not far below the Gambier Railroad bridge, or about six miles below the spot where he was drowned, has been found. Hundreds of men have been searching for the other body all week, but no traces of it could be discovered. The body recovered was very much bruised and disfigured, in consequence of having been dashed against bridges and drift wood, and having been pressed between great masses of ice.

MRS. CRITES, of Wayne county, met her death under the following sad circumstances: She had been crazy for a number of years, and to prevent her from doing personal violence it became necessary to chain her, that she could not have the use of her arms. For this purpose a small building was erected near the main residence, where she was confined at the time of the terrible accident. The building was discovered to be on fire by her husband, but it had gained such headway that he found it an impossibility to rescue the unfortunate woman until she was burned to a crisp. When the fire was extinguished a part of the body was recovered and prepared for burial.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. | PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1873. | VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 42.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

The Kansas Senatorial Bribery Case.

POMEROY DEVELOPING HIS PLAN.

Legislation for Protection of Life on Steamboats.

IMMIGRATION INTO NEW YORK.

Report on the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

THE ORIGINAL WASHINGTON MEDAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1873.

THE ALLEGED KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

Senator Pomeroy to-day developed his entire plan, offensive and defensive. The Committee investigating him, appointed in accordance with his own resolution, will take only York's evidence, no matter how many other members of the Kansas Legislature were bribed. The next move is to impeach York's evidence, and show that Pomeroy was defeated by conspiracy and fraud, which it is claimed wholly vitiates Ingalls' election and gives Pomeroy another chance to secure a re-election. Pomeroy's friends are also working to vacate Senator Caldwell's seat, so as to give their patron two chances. All impartial persons who heard York's testimony heartily believe he told the whole truth. The opposition to Pomeroy is no new thing. Half the Republican papers in Kansas have opposed him for years.

The Senate has, however, unanimously adopted a resolution widening the scope of the Committee's inquiry, so as to include all the evidence in the case. The well-laid plans of the distinguished Senator are, therefore, frustrated. The investigation will be thorough.

Senators Becoming Sad

During the reading of the Credit Mobilier report to-day, both sides of the House maintained profound silence. James Brooks was in his accustomed seat, apparently indifferent to the facts disclosed. There was a shade of sadness upon the faces of all the members as the overwhelming testimony came in.

Legislation for Protection of Life on Steamboats.

The report of the Conference Committee on the pending bill "for the protection of life on steamboats" gave rise to a discussion in the Senate which shows the necessity of a full and deliberate consideration of its provisions, while the number of amendments adopted by the Senate shows the opinion of that body as to the imperfect character of the bill originally passed in the House. The report was signed by two of three managers on the part of the Senate, Senator Corbett declining, as he said, on the ground that he "could not conscientiously agree with that report." Senator Conkling remarked "that as a law between the public and common carriers, it is by itself in the whole history of civilization nothing like it."

The amendments proposed by the Senate Committee on Commerce to the bill as it came from the House, were considered and adopted at an evening session, and when, in the words of one of the honorable Senators, the "Senate was thin." When the Conference report came up the second time for discussion, a Senator, alluding to the passage of the bill, remarked: "I listened to the reading of this bill. There were only a few Senators here that night—a half dozen or a dozen; I suggested several amendments and they were all adopted, but when the Conference Committee got together, I saw the Senate receded at once from the amendments."

Senator Conkling characterized the report as "receding from the most vital provisions to which the Treasury Department has called attention, speaking in the interest of human life."

The declination of Senator Corbett to sign the conference report has the more significance from the fact that he was one of the two Senators who, as a sub-committee, had charge of the bill when it first came from the House. He was not willing therefore as a member of the Conference Committee to sanction the abandonment of some of the very amendments which the sub-committee had proposed, and which the Senate had adopted—amendments described as "safeguards, which were deemed indispensable." In the emphatic language of Senator Conkling, it would be "better to repeal steamboat laws and remit those who journey on steamboats to their rights at common law."

At a subsequent stage of the debate the same Senator, expressed his "regret that the bill is taken up now, at nine o'clock in the evening, in a weary Senate. As the Senator from Michigan said, it is an important bill, and it deserves the sharp attention of the Senate. I wish, in the fewest words, to discharge my duty to this subject, but it is difficult to speak on a bill of ninety pages which has never been read to the Senate. * * * The only occasion when it was ever read — and then it was not in its present form—was one evening when, I think, not more than four or five Senators were present." Further on the Senator said: "It was merely read formally, and when it came to be voted upon, its manifold provisions and amendments were all voted on in block, by one vote without division, in the twinkling of an eye at the request of a Senator in the morning hour. Therefore it is not in the ordinary condition of bills in their last stage. The Senate does not know, I suppose, that there are not, outside the Committee on Commerce, three Senators informed of its provisions." Without extending those extracts for the purpose of showing how far the bill was debated on its merits, it is apparent that when the report of the Conference Committee came up for action, Senators generally could not have been very familiar with the scope and effect of the proposed amendments, even if they had, in the interim, made themselves familiar with the general features of the proposed legislation. Whether they have done so since the close of the session in June last will, perhaps, be more apparent when the subject again comes up for their consideration.

A Distinction Without a Difference.

In the recent investigation, Mr. Colfax testified that when he was about to enter the canvass for Vice President a friend gave him a thousand dollars as part payment of the expenses of the election. This transaction was chronicled and accepted as alike creditable to both the giver and receiver. Thus far no adverse comments had been made upon the transaction; but when Senator Harlan testified to receiving precisely a similar gift from a friend, to aid the election of a Republican Legislature in Iowa, the transaction was heralded as nefarious beyond description. There are those here who do not see the least difference in the two gifts. If a friend could properly give Mr. Colfax a sum of money to aid his election, it is not easy to see why one or more of Mr. Harlan's friends might not do the same.

Mr. Oakes Ames has testified that by the advice of Secretary Boutwell, he and his brother, Oliver Ames, contributed $2,000 each for political campaign purposes in Indiana, but no one has been called upon to account for the disposition of the money or its source. It is claimed that if it is perfectly right to contribute money to carry Indiana it cannot be very wicked to do the same for Iowa.

Immigration into New York.

The Bureau of Statistics has received a statement of the numbers of passengers arrived at the port of New York during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1872, from which it appears that the whole number of passengers was 91,292,—53,915 males, and 37,377 females. Of these 15,720 were cabin passengers. The number of immigrants, including the 91,292 passengers, was 79,526. Of the total number of passengers 75 died on the passage, of whom 55 were under 15 years of age. Of these whose occupations are given and of whom there were more than 25 persons to each occupation, the numbers were as follows: 301 bakers, 66 barbers, 41 bookbinders, 122 brewers, 114 bricklayers, and 376 masons, 348 butchers, 336 carpenters and 692 joiners, 75 cigar makers, 93 clergymen, 126 lawyers, 443 clerks, 61 colliers, 118 coopers, 49 dressmakers, 169 engineers, 5,149 farmers and farm laborers, 119 gardners, 15,028 laborers, 106 locksmiths, 1,442 miners, 87 musicians and 4 vocalists, 150 painters, 83 peddlars, 40 physicians, 161 male and 2,152 female servants, 54 ship builders, 513 shoemakers, 436 smiths, 69 spinners, 594 tailors, 41 teachers, 43 tinsmiths, 80 watchmakers, and 268 weavers.

Reimbursements.

Letters are being received from the officials of the various departments, claiming pay for extra services. A majority of the committee favor the validity of their claims, and will probably grant their application.

The Original Washington Medal.

There is a gentleman in this city, a native of Pennsylvania, who many years ago represented that State in Congress, and who possesses the only original medal of George Washington now in this country. There were only four struck, as the die split upon the fifth. The other three are said to be in possession of the crown of Great Britain, the Czar of Russia and the King of Belgium. This has the date of 1797. On its face is a correct likeness of Washington, and showing the date of his resignation and his relinquishment of the Presidency. On the reverse is a coat of arms, including a tomahawk and a quiver full of arrows. It was left to this gentleman by a Mr. Philpat, an Englishman, whom he provided for and nursed in his last hours. It is the work of one Halliday, of England.

The Murderer O'Brien.

General B. F. Butler has espoused the cause of Policeman James O'Brien, of Georgetown, sentenced to be hanged on the 27th inst., for the murder of Charles Cunningham, near the above named city last summer. It is stated that O'Brien served in General Butler's army, and that the latter will use his utmost endeavor to save his life.

The Gaugers' Fees Reports.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular abolishing the report of gaugers' fees earned, heretofore made by assessors on Form 109. This form will not be required after the month of January, 1873.

Senator Caldwell's Case.

The political complexion of the Senate Committee that reported upon the Caldwell case Monday morning, is variously commented upon. It consists of seven members: Morton, of Indiana, Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Logan, of Illinois, Anthony, of Rhode Island, Hill, of Georgia, Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Trumbull, of Illinois—four Republicans and three Liberals, or "opposition" Senators.

Trumbull is undisguised in his opposition to the Republican party, while Alcorn and Hill were for Greeley and Brown until the eleventh hour, when they made a very faint show of favor for the Grant and Wilson ticket.

Of this committee, four members, Morton, Trumbull, Alcorn and Hill—one Republican and three Liberals—resolved that Mr. Caldwell was not legally elected to a seat in the United States Senate.

On the other hand, the three Republican members—Logan, Carpenter and Anthony—dissent from the majority report, "upon the ground that there was not sufficient evidence of bribery to justify it."

The Proposed Endowment to Schools.

The propositions before Congress to grant additional lands or devote the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the various States for school purposes, or as an endowment to agricultural colleges, are certain to be defeated this Congress, and some members are of the opinion that such measures should never be allowed, as it establishes bad precedent, and makes the States expect aid from the National Government for the care of their schools, the propriety of which is very much doubted.

Education.

The computation made in the Bureau of Education from the material of the census, showed that of the 14,507,658 children between the ages of 5 and 20 inclusive, only 7,209,838, or about one half, were attending any school or institution of learning for 1870.

A Cool Job.

The apothecaries, master-at-arms, yeomen, and writers employed at the navy yard ordinaries, have petitioned the Secretary of the Navy for the payment to them of what they claim they should have received with their salaries—thirty cents a day in lieu of rations. This would amount to $109.50 per annum per man, and would draw out of the U. S. Treasury the sum of $200,000. Many of these men have been employed during a series of years, and they hold that they are entitled as *seamen*, when they really never enlisted for a definite period, and can resign or be removed at will. The law provides that only enlisted seamen shall receive this thirty cents per diem, or a ration in lieu thereof, and they only under certain circumstances. This claim was once rejected by the Secretary, but is being pressed as vigorously as ever, and, it is understood, by parties who would be acting more appropriately were they looking after the interests of the Government instead. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1873.

The Pomeroy Investigation.

The Senate Committee on the Pomeroy case this morning held a secret session for an hour. It was then announced that the committee would confine their inquires to transactions between Pomeroy and York. J. C. Horton was then called by Mr. Simpson, who testified that he resides at Lawrence; is agent for the Kansas Pacific Railroad; on January 27th, 1873, Senator York invited him to meet at Simpson's room, Tefft House. Witness described the occurrence at that meeting as York described it yesterday. York sent to him on Wednesday. Witness went to the private room of York and showed him seven thousand dollars, saying he received it from Pomeroy. I asked him how he felt. He said, "Horton, I've had a fearful struggle over this thing." I think he said he had been praying over it. [Audible smiles.]

Report on the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The report of Poland's Committee is very voluminous. The committee, after stating their views on the question of the jurisdiction of the House in the premises, say they are of the opinion that an act of members not in the present House should be treated as worthless, coming within the jurisdiction of the present House. In relation to Ames, he sold members Credit Mobilier stock at par when it was worth double that amount, with a corrupt purpose. The facts as to Brooks show that he used his influence as a Congressman and Government director of the Union Pacific to get possession of stock. The statute applicable in cases of bribery of this kind is then cited, and the committee proceed to say that in their judgment the facts reported in regard to Ames and Brooks would have justified their conviction thereunder. The committee accordingly report resolutions expelling Ames and Brooks.

Stock Exchange Investigation.

The Ways and Means Committee resumed the investigation of the Stock Exchange matter today. John F. Denny, of the Law Committee of the Exchange, gave testimony only confirmatory of that already published.

S. W. White, his associate, testified to the authority given Lockwood to employ counsel at an expense of ten thousand dollars, the intention being to employ Judge Sherman, but finding that Sherman accomplished nothing, Colgate was employed.

Colfax's Election Expenses.

Vice President Colfax, in regard to his testimony before the Poland investigating committee, says he received from Nesbitt, in each of the months of April, June, July and October of that year, a remittance of $1,000, making $4,000 in all, the April and July remittances having been in checks. These remittances were made partly on personal and partly on political grounds.

Report on the Louisiana Difficulty.

The majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections will, it is understood, report in favor of a new election in Louisiana. There will be two minority reports, one sustaining McEnery as Governor of the State and admitting McMillan as Senator, and the other sustaining Kellogg as Governor and admitting Ray to the Senate.

Weather Probabilities.

For the middle Atlantic coast, southerly winds, veering to fresh westerly and cloudy weather; for the Ohio valley, westerly winds and a falling temperature; for the lower lakes, southerly winds, veering to westerly brisk, with cloudy weather.

Senatorial Investigation.

The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee this morning heard the statements of Senator Patterson, Gen. H. V. Boynton and Representative Dawes.

The Constitutional Convention.

DEBATE ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION CONTINUED.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1873.

Delay in Meeting.

Delay was occasioned this morning through the lack of a quorum, and it was 10:45 before the Convention was called to order by President Meredith.

Many of the principal members were on hand promptly at 10 o'clock, among whom were J. B. Guthrie, the dignified member from Allegheny, whose appearance reminds us of both Clay and Calhoun; Jeremiah Black, the Nestor of Pennsylvania Democracy; Mantor, the active and handsome delegate from Crawford; Boyd, smooth shaven, classic faced, and with a figure that might have stood for the Appolo Belvidere; Bartholomew, quick and fiery in support of every measure which has the right for foundation; Broomall, the eloquent advocate of Woman Suffrage, and Judges Walker and Lawrence, who have so ably presided during the recent illness of President Meredith; John Price Wetherill, George M. Dallas and ex-Governor Curtin.

Postage on Debates Mailed to Newspapers.

Mr. Newlin reported that he had been in correspondence with the Postmaster General relative to the postage on the Convention debates, mailed to the newspapers of the State, and that the latter replied that he had already given orders in respect to the same.

Suffrage and Election.

The Committee then went into Committee of the Whole, Judge Lawrence in the chair.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Baer, providing for a secret ballot.

Mr. Hay thought that the ballot-box should be protected more effectually than it is now, and favored the section.

Mr. McAllister felt that it was required of this Convention, and so esteemed by those who sent the members to this hall, that new guards should be thrown about the elective franchise to preserve it from frauds.

Mr. Collins opposed the proposition, and believed that for the protection of the mechanics, laboring men and humbler classes generally, the secret ballot should be embodied in the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Mr. De France thought that there would come before this Convention no other question so vital as this to the welfare of the State. The section which had received the careful attention of the committee certainly was one which deserved adoption. It was a step in the right direction. It would not fail to have the endorsement of the people, and for one he would vote for it.

Mr. Beebe believed that of the 750,000 voters in Pennsylvania, there were 550,000 at least who would say that we have a system now which is satisfactory to us. If Philadelphia is corrupt at her elections, let her people take the matter into their own hands.

Judge Walker favored the present provision of the Constitution, and hoped that the section would be promptly voted down.

A number of amendments were now proposed to the amendment of Mr. Baer, and were voted down, as was also the latter.

On motion the committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Exemptions Allowed by the Bankrupt Law—Education in the Southern States—Report of the Poland Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee Submitted to the House.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

The House bill declaring that the exemptions allowed by the Bankrupt Law shall be the amounts allowed by the Constitution and laws of each State in 1871, and that such exemptions are to be valid against debts contracted before the adoption of such State Constitutions, as well as to those contracted afterwards, and against liens by judgment or decree of any State court, was taken up and passed.

The following bills on the calendar were passed: The House bill reported to-day to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe; the House bill for the relief of settlers on the Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota; fixing the time for holding the fall term of the United States District Court of Nebraska.

Education in the Southern States.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported, with amendments, Lewis' bill for the promotion of education in the Southern States. As amended the bill provides for distributing $2,000,000 to Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and the District of Columbia, in the ratio of their population, for the education of children from six to sixteen years old, irrespective of color or condition.

Petition of Pomeroy's Counsel.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the following petition of B. F. Simpson, acting as counsel in the prosecution of the charge against Senator Pomeroy:

To the Senate of the United States;

I have been instructed by A. M. York and others to respectfully request the Senate to so enlarge the subject matter of inquiry of the special Committee as to receive the statements of certain members of the Legislature of Kansas who are now here, and others who have been summoned, that they were offered money or other valuable consideration by agents and friends of Senator Pomeroy to vote for him in the election.

B. F. SIMPSON.

After considerable discussion on the petition, Mr. PERRY (Conn.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee charged with the investigation of charges against the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy be allowed to inquire into any allegations of bribery or corruption by said Pomeroy in the recent election of the United States Senator by the Legislature of Kansas.

The resolution was agreed to.

Insurance Companies vs. the Geneva Awards.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the insurance companies of New York against being excluded from the Geneva award.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Printing Debates

The bill directing a contract with Murtagh, of the Washington *Republican*, for reporting and printing the debates of Congress, was taken up. The previous question was not seconded by 64 to 72, the manager of the bill (Beatty) having thus lost control of it, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, $10,000 was appropriated for a statue of the late Senator Baker, of California, for the national capital.

Propositions were made to strike out the items in regard to reports on fisheries and on French discoveries in the northwest, and in relation to the observation of the transit of Venus in December, 1874. After much discussion the items were retained in the bill.

After progressing with the bill as far as page sixteen (the bill contains forty-eight pages), the Committee at 1:30 rose, and the Speaker having resumed the Chair,

Mr. POLAND rose to make a report from the select Committee on the

Credit Mobilier Investigation.

He presented the report, which the clerk proceeded to read. All the members implicated by the report were in their seats, Ames occupying a front seat and Brooks occupying his own seat. The Speaker took a seat on the floor of the House, the chair being occupied by Mr. Cox (New York) as Speaker *pro tem*. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and the most intense degree of interest was manifested in the proceedings. The reading of the report having been completed,

Mr. POLAND rose, and said that the Committee did not expect any action to be taken on the report until it was printed and until each member had an opportunity of examining it, nor did the committee propose to have a day fixed for its discussion until then.

Mr. BROOKS rose, and said he desired to submit to the House, in reply to what seemed to him a most partial, unjust and persecuting report, two documents, which had not been noticed at all by the commmittee. The first of these documents was the *proces verbal* of the action instituted by McComb in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier in December, 1867, containing a list of stockholder as long ago as December, 1867.

Mr. POLAND said the list was printed at length in the testimony.

Mr. BROOKS—But it is not alluded to in the report.

Mr. POLAND—We had no occasion to allude to it in the report. If it has any bearing on the case, it will be before the House, because it is part of the testimony. I do not design to be led into a discussion now. The list was read, the point of it being that Brooks' name did not appear as a stockholder at the time of the Credit Mobilier, and that Charles N. Neilson's name did appear as a stockholder of one hundred and fifty shares, and that this was before Brooks was appointed a Government director.

Mr. BROOKS also presented a *proces verbal* of another suit in Pennsylvania between the same parties, showing the same state of facts in respect to Neilson holding stock and as to Brooks not holding any.

Mr. POLAND remarked that as those papers had been presented, he would merely say that although the suit was entitled as of a certain term, all the evidence was that the suit was not actually commenced till the fall of 1868, and although the paper attached to some of the proceedings in that suit gave the date of December 12, 1867, as the date of that of the shareholders' list, there was no question at all that one hundred shares were given on the 26th of December, and fifty shares on the 29th of February thereafter.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that a man may be the owner of stock long before his ownership becomes a matter of record. He called attention to the fact that on several occasions he had either voted against the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad Company or had refrained from voting.

Mr. BUTLER suggested that discussion of the subject should be fixed for Tuesday next.

Mr. POLAND had no objection to that. As to the question of the date of ownership of stock, it was not contended at all that it stood in Neilson's name until the date of the certificate. As to Brooks' votes in Congress, he (Poland) would merely remark that at one time the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier were divided in interest, and that Brooks' action and votes had been on the side represented by Durant, from whom he had received the stock.

On motion of Mr. POLAND, further proceedings under the report were postponed until Tuesday next, after the reading of the journal.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Without finishing the bill the House adjourned.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—River 39 feet; rising. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis; tow boats Lake Erie and Grant, with coal from Pittsburgh. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Cloudy; thermometer 58 at seven.

MEMPHIS, February 18.—Generally clear; quite warm to-day, but heavy rain and thunder storm to-night. River rising rapidly. Arrived—St. Joe, St. Louis. Departed—Grand Lake, Pittsburgh; Cleburn, White river; Ajax and barges, Glencoe; Robert Mitchell, Indiana and Susie Silver, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Tom Jasper, Northwestern and City of Helena, St. Louis; City of Alton, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Arrived—Babbage, Cairo; City of Chester, Memphis. Departed—Victory, Pittsburgh; Esperanza, Red river. The rise here yesterday and the day before was six feet; to-day fell about two feet. The ice at Alton, Louisiana and points above started to-day, and will soon be here, but no danger is apprehended. Weather clear and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—Arrived—Chas. Bodmann, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, Louisville. Departed—C. B. Church, Cincinnati; James Howard, St. Louis. Cloudy and warm.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—River fallen 3 inches since morning; falling slowly; 15 feet 6 inches in canal, 13 feet 6 inches in chute. Clear, fine and springlike; mercury 55. Business active. Fears of an overflow much abated. Arrived—Hobbs and Albion, Pomeroy; Sam. Roberts, Pittsburgh; Farmer, New Orleans; Wm. Cowan, Cumberland river. Departed—Mary Miller, Arkansas river; Commonwealth and Alice Brown, New Orleans; Dictator, W. H. Brown and Kanawha, Pittsburgh; Albion, Memphis. The Warner expects to get off for Cincinnati to-night.

NASHVILLE, February 18.—River rising very slowly; fears of an overflow are subsiding. Weather mild and blustering; partialy cloudy. No movement of steamboats.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 18.—Clear till evening, now cloudy, growing colder; mercury 42 to 60; now 57. River risen 4 feet; swelling. Down—Thompson Dean, 10:30 P. M.; Palestine, 8 A. M.; Exchange, 2 P. M.; Ada Hellman, 3; Mary Ament, 3:30 P. M.; Tarascon, 6: Rose Hite, 6 A. M.; Potomac, 2 P. M.; Mary Davage and Barges, 4. Business very active.

CAIRO, February 18.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis, 3 P. M. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati, 2; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 3; Marble City, Memphis, 4; Fanny Lewis, St. Louis, 5. River risen 15 inches; is now 30 feet above low water. Clear and warm.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Bill Recalled and Amended.

The Company Restricted in its Increase of Capital Stock and Issue of Bonds.

Governor Hartranft Not so Obedient to Railroad Influence as the Legislature.

The Governor's First Veto of the Worst Sort of Special Legislation.

Allegheny City Authorized to Issue Bonds to Purchase the Gas Works.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1873.

Governor Hartranft and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Quite a buzz of excitement was created about the Capital last night by a report that Governor Hartranft had indicated a determination to veto the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, permitting that corporation to increase its capital stock indefinitely and issue mortgage bonds in the same unlimited way, unless the bill was amended so as to place some limitation on the power granted the company. This was confirmed by the fact that as soon as the Senate was called to order, at its evening session, a resolution was passed requesting the Governor to return the Railroad bill for amendment. This morning the House passed the same resolution, and in a few minutes the Governor had returned the bill to the Senate. Senator McClure immediately moved to take it up, and reconsider the vote by which it passed. This was carried, and he then moved an amendment restricting the increase of capital stock of the company to an amount not exceeding that now allowed by law.

General White asked what amount of capital stock was now authorized to be issued by the Railroad Company.

Colonel McClure (after a word of consultation with Mr. Moon), said seventy-five millions of dollars.

The amendment was then adopted, the bill sent to the House and the amendment concurred in as soon as read in that body, and without a word of discussion.

Great efforts were made, I hear, to induce Governor Hartranft to approve the bill as it originally passed the Legislature, but, to his credit be it said, he was immovable in insisting that some limitation should be placed on the railroad company in the increase of its capital stock. Colonel Thomas A. Scott came up from Washington City to Harrisburg, on Saturday night, in a special train, and interviewed the Governor on Sunday, in behalf of the bill. But it was of no use. The Governor remained firm. Colonel Scott, it is reported, then endeavored to secure a pledge that the Governor would approve a bill increasing the capital stock to an amount treble the amount now issued. This the Governor neglected, and the railroad people had to come down to the terms of the amended bill as it passed the Legislature to day, which, it is presumed, the Governor will approve. It authorizes the railroad company to increase its capital stock from seventy-five millions to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars; double it in fact. That would seem to be a sufficient increase to meet all the legitimate demands of the railroad, great as they may be, in its extraordinary system of continental expansion.

Governor Hartranft's opposition to the bill was unexpected by its promoters. When they got it through the Legislature so easily and speedily, without discussion, or permitting it to have the publicity its magnitude demanded, they counted their work done. The idea of the Governor having a mind of his own never entered their heads. "Of course Hartranft will sign it," was the invariable remark, and the unanimity with which it passed the Legislature was cited as a reason why it would meet with no Executive opposition. But they were at fault in their assumptions. The Governor would not sign the bill until the extraordinary and unlimited grant of powers had been extracted from it. In this he has shown a firmness of character that merits recognition, especially after the humiliating course of the Legislature in passing the bill, at the dictation of the railroad lobby, without a word of discussion or even taking the trouble to call the yeas and nays. It requires a good deal of nerve here at the State Capital for any public man to raise a word of protest against the demands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. That Governor Hartranft possesses the necessary back-bone is a subject for congratulation with that large body of people who are about disgusted at the State being ruled from a railroad office by great, wise and wealthy men, it is true, but who the people don't get a chance to vote for or against.

A Veto in the Right Direction from Gov. Hartranft.

The above shows Governor Hartranft has a strong disposition to check the abuses of special legislation. In addition he has just vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature excepting the borough of Connellsville from the provisions of the third section of the act of June 3d, 1871, "for the further regulation of boroughs," which provides for a uniform method of voting in the election of members of council in the boroughs of the Commonwealth, under what is known as the cumulative plan. This is Mr. Buckalew's pet measure, passed at his instance two years ago, and it seems a little singular to see Governor Hartranft come to its defence in his first veto message. But he does it on a general principle that merits the highest commendation.

The Governor in his brief veto message read in the Senate last night, says:

"Without expressing any opinion as to the cumulative system, I object to the bill because it is designed to except a particular borough from the operation of a general law of the Commonwealth. Only extraordinary circumstances, in my judgment, can justify this form of legislation, and no argument is offered in support of the bill which will not apply with equal force to the method of voting in any other borough, except that the people of Connellsville prefer the system of voting in the election of Councilmen which prevailed prior to the act of 1871. If the act of 1871 is a wise enactment and salutary in its results, the borough of Connellsville should not be deprived of its benefits. If it is not, it should be repealed generally, and not for the borough of Connellsville alone."

This seems to put the Governor at war with a particular species of local legislation that has been productive of great abuses. It is quite the fashion of the people of particular localities—the managing people, I mean, who have some special axe to grind—to "snake" through the sort of legislation Governor Hartranft has stamped with his disapproval. Some general law, wise and judicious, considered in its effect upon the whole State, is found inconvenient in localities to certain people, and they straightway set to work to relieve themselves of its provisions. In this way the laws of the State are incongruous and conflicting in different localities; adjoining townships are governed by conflicting codes, and confusion and inconvenience is the result.

The Mysterious Ways of Legislation.

Two bills from Allegheny county came up today that met with a sad fate. They were not only killed very dead, as Patrick would say, but worse than that, dragged to the tomb near friends. These bills were respectively bills to incorporate "the Allegheny Improvement Land Company" and "the Pennsylvania Land Improvement Company." At a casual glance they seemed very harmless and inoffensive things. George W. Spencer, C. H. Love, Joseph M. Gazzam, G. A. Sprecher, George B. Hill, E. H. Paulson, Jackson Duncan, David Gregg, and their associates were named as incorporators, to have perpetual succession, and to exercise and enjoy all the powers and privileges vested in and conferred upon "the improvement and co-operative company," chartered in 1871, and "the United Security, Life and Trust Company," chartered in 1868. That was all, but it started some of the members on the hunt for what powers were conferred by the acts of 1871 and 1868, proposed to be re-enacted on these charters asked for by Messrs. Spencer, Love, Gazzam and their associates. Then came an explosion. The powers sought for were of the most sweeping character imaginable. Under them the two Pittsburgh companies could do almost anything within the whole range of commercial, financial, and industrial enterprises and speculation. There was no end to what they could do. The *Credit Mobilier* charter was innocence itself compared to what the "Allegheny" and the "Pennsylvania" Land Improvement Companies sought. The House rejected the bills very summarily, and they sank in the legislative grave unwept and unhonored.

But this was not all. The House, struck by the exposure of the enormity of the charter of "The Improvement and Corporate Company," passed in 1871, struck out all after the enacting clause in Joe. Gazzam's Pennsylvania Land Improvement Company, and inserted a section repealing outright the first named bill, and passed it without a negative vote. Instead of the "Pennsylvania" company drawing life from the "Corporative" company, it was the cause of its death, which came upon it as sudden and startling as a stroke of lightning. Since these two Allegheny county bills were so very soon done for, the wonder is what they were begun for, which is a poetical and pertinent way of putting it.

Purchase of Allegheny Gas Works by the City.

By the act incorporating the Allegheny Gas Company, the right was reserved to the city to purchase the works and conduct the business, at a fair valuation, to be determined by disinterested parties, twenty years after the act of incorporation. This period will elapse in the coming month of May, and Allegheny is determined to go into the gas lighting business for its own municipal benefit and the benefit of its citizens. This is highly to be commended, if it will reduce the price of the article to the people. The Gas Company has paid good dividends, and watered its stock up to the regulation stand-point, so the investment will probably prove to be a good one. Senator Graham, at the request of the Allegheny Councils, this morning introduced a bill authorizing the city to issue twenty years seven per cent. bonds to an amount necessary to purchase the Gas Company's property. The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Water Improvements.

A bill was also introduced in the Senate by the same Senator to authorize the city of Allegheny to issue, for purposes of water improvement and extension, $150,000 twenty years seven per cent. bonds.

Street Improvements in Allegheny.

Senator Graham introduced a bill to-day of interest to the people of Allegheny, regulating the assessment of damages for street improvements. It provides that when it is desired to regrade or repave streets or alleys in the city, and the cost of the original paving was paid by property abutting thereon, the matter shall be referred to disinterested viewers, who shall report to Councils whether the improvement is in whole or in part thereof, of benefit to the property or the city. If the report shows a benefit to property, it shall state what proportion shall be paid by the same. An appeal may be taken from the viewers to the court within ten days, and all action under the ordinance must be suspended until the final action of the court thereon. The assessment must be at an equal rate on the foot front of the several properties abutting on the street or alley. Councils, by the bill, are also authorized to pass a general ordinance requiring owners of side walks to keep them in good order, and in case of neglect or refusal, the city may have the same done, and the expense will remain a lien on the property until it shall be fully paid and collected, in the same manner as grading liens are collected.

Local Option Law.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Mahon, the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, rose to a question of privilege in regard to allegations made by a Harrisburg paper, that the Judiciary Committee was engaged in the work of smothering the supplemental local option bill. Of course, Mr. Mahon showed that the charge was unfounded, and that the report of the bill was delayed by the House suspending all legislative business during the obsequies of ex-Governor Geary. He said the committee had instructed him to report the bill recommending its passage, and he would do so as soon as he had an opportunity under the rules of the House. The indications are that it will be passed this week or next.

This was all very well, but Mr. Mahon went on in quite a lofty way to speak of how indifferent he was to newspaper censure or praise. This involves a profound reflection I have often cogitated upon of how serenely indifferent Congressmen, negro minstrels, legislators, actors, lawyers, danseuse, political orators, patent medicine inventors, and the classes generally, who air themselves befor the public, are to the uses of printers' ink. That is if you believe what they say, which nobody pretends to do.

Notaries Public.

About fifty laws are averaged by the Legislature at each session, authorizing the Governor to appoint additional Notaries Public in particular counties. Nobody ever objects to them. A general law has just been passed, however, which changes things by giving the Governor power to appoint as many additional Notaries Public as he deems proper. He can muster in a brigade of Notaries two thousand strong if he sees fit; but just here came in the little joke that each Notary must pay into the State Treasury twenty-five dollars before entering on the duties of his office. ARCTIC.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1873.

SENATE.

Veto Message.

The Governor sent his first veto message in this morning on Senator Playford's bill authorizing cumulative voting in Connellsville.

Bills Passed.

Senator GRAHAM read an act relative to mechanics' liens and leaseholds, and called up and had passed Mr. Batchelor's bond bill, with an amendment by Mr. White, to tax the bonds; also an act to authorize the city of Allegheny to issue bonds for the purchase of the gas works, which he had passed; also an act to authorize the city of Allegheny to issue water bonds for $150,000; also an act relative to the paving of streets.

HOUSE.

Local Option.

Mr. MAHON, of Franklin, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, asked leave to report the Local Option bill authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to vote on it. Refused.

The Allegheny Land Improvement Co.

excited considerable debate, during which the bill was amended by repealing the charter to which it referred.

Clarion River Improvement Defeated.

Judge Lawson's improvement bill for the Clarion river was called up. Messrs. DAVIS and LAWSON debated it for an hour. The bill was defeated.

Salaries of Tipstaves and Criers.

The Senate amendments to the House bill authorizing the Judges to fix the salaries of tipstaves and criers were nonconcurred in on motion of Mr. RAMSEY.

Bills Passed.

Afternoon Session.—Bills on the private calendar were passed as follows:

A supplement to the Woods Run Savings Bank.

An act incorporating the People's Bank of Fayette county.

An act incorporating the United States Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

A supplement to the Wildwood avenue act, authorizing the levy of a tax in Millvale.

A supplement to the act establishing a ferry at Freeport.

An act incorporating the Union Bridge Company.

Extension of Road Laws.

Mr. SMITH, of Fayette, presented a petition of numerous petitioners for the extension of the Luzerne road laws of Luzerne county to Fayette county.

Report of the Bank Committee.

The Bank Committee held a session to-day and favorably reported an act incorporating the Fidelity Trust Company of Pittsburgh, a supplement to the Temperanceville Bank, and a supplement to the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The P. R. R. Bill Amended.

The bill of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was amended, after receiving it from the Governor, to limit the increase to double the amount of their present capital stock.

Oil City Bridge.

Quite a discussion took place on the Oil City bridge. The bill passed finally, with an amendment by Mr. RAMSEY, that it extend from Petroleum street to Lincoln street.

Night Session of Committee on Banks.

Mr. MCCORMICK, of Allegheny, brought out all the Allegheny banks with a favorable recommendation, viz: the House, Real Estate and Saving, the supplement to the Safe Deposit and Trust of Wheatland—this is the Walters bill; the Bank of Industry, the Pennsylvania Improvement and Trust, supplement to the Nation's Bank of Allegheny, supplement of the Union Savings Bank, and an act to incorporate the Hoboken Bank.

COLUMBUS.

Annual Meeting of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus R. R. Co.—President and Board of Directors Chosen.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COLUMBUS, O., February 18, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railroad Company was held to-day at Mt. Vernon, when an election for Directors was held for the ensuing year. The following Board was chosen: R. C. Hurd, Daniel Israel and Charles Cooper, of Mt. Vernon; Thos. D. Messier, of Pittsburgh; Isaac Harpester, of Millersburg, and Wm. M. Orr, of Orrsville. Hon. R. C. Hurd was re-elected President.

This road is being rapidly extended from Mt. Vernon to Columbus in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. M.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Two rear cars of the Pacific express on the Pennsylvania Railroad became detatched this morning near Gaines' Corner, and the engineer, in returning, ran into the train, damaging the cars considerably. The baggage master had both legs crushed. John S. Floyd, a passenger, leaped from the window, and received injuries of which he died.

NEW YORK.

Railway Collision at Yonkers.

Vessels Probably Lost—Claims Against Bowles Brothers—Two Children Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, February 18, 1873.

Railway Collision at Yonkers.

A private dispatch from Yonkers says that the engine of the Yonkers special train became detached near Hosling's this morning. The engineer was unable to stop it, and the engine ran into the express ahead, completely demolishing the cars and killing and wounding a large number of people. When the collision occurred the engine going north, from which the engineer and fireman had jumped, caught the Poughkeepsie way train north at Hastings, plunging half through the rear coach, which contained one passenger, brakeman and assistant conductor. The passenger was uninjured, but the brakeman and assistant conductor were both probably fatally injured. No passengers were seriously injured. No one was killed.

Vessels Probably Lost.

In addition to the vessel American Congress, which has already been reported as probably lost, it is stated that two other ships, the Lincoln and Sterling Castle, both British, have probably met the same fate. The Sterling Castle sailed from New York on December 10th for London, and had a crew of twenty-six men. The Lincoln sailed on December 11th, and had a crew of twenty-three men.

Claims Against the Bowles Brothers.

Several of the creditors of the Bowles Brothers state that the claims in this country against that firm amount to over three hundred thousand dollars. The Japanese claim is said to be as much as sixty thousand dollars. It is claimed that Nathan Appleton, whose property at Newport, Rhode Island, has been attached in the interest of the Japanese, is liable, as a partner, and, beyond what can be realized from his estate, little is expected by the creditors.

Two Children Burned to Death.

Mrs. Smith, an occupant of tenement house No. 177 Sackett street, Brooklyn, left her two children locked up to-day in a room alone. While absent the house caught fire, and the children were burned to death. Mrs. Sarah Taylor was fatally injured in jumping from one of the windows.

Denial from Commodore Vanderbilt.

Commodore Vanderbilt says the report that the affairs of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad are about to pass into his hands is a sheer fabrication, that the Presidency of the Company had not been offered to his son, and that they have nothing to do with the road in any way.

Payment of Moneys to Receivers.

A case came before the Supreme Court yesterday involving the payment of moneys to receivers growing out of orders by the deposed ring Judge. The property had been sold for about eight thousand dollars, while the receivers' and lawyers' expenses made a little more than that amount.

Rumored Railway Change.

Rumors are current that an effort will be made to place the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad under the control of Commodore Vanderbilt, so as to prevent the threatened depreciation of the bonds of that company.

Religious Amendment to the Constitution.

The New York branch of the National Association for the Religious Amendment to the Constitution of the United States last evening appointed delegates to attend the annual convention of the society to be held here. Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, is to preside at the convention.

The Reported Compromise Case.

The United States District Attorney here has received no intimation that the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. was to be compromised.

Successor to Father Storrs.

Archbishop McClosky has appointed Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's, Vicar General, in place of the late Father Storrs.

The Jumel Will Case.

The argument for the defence in the Jumel case was concluded yesterday by Mr. O'Conner.

FOREIGN.

Coal Mine Explosion in England—Between Thirty and Forty Miners Killed—Amnesty to be Offered to Spanish Carlists—Russia's Expeditionary Force to Khiva.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Emigration to Brazil Suspended.

LONDON, February 18.—The Brazilian agents here have taken steps to suspend emigration to Brazil until the investigation into the alleged sufferings of emigrants is concluded.

Coal Mine Explosion.

An explosion occurred to-day in a coal mine at Talk-o'-the-Hill, Staffordshire, while the men were at work. Between thirty and forty miners are reported killed. The fire, which broke out after the explosion, was with difficulty extinguished. No bodies have yet been recovered.

SPAIN.

Amnesty to Carlists.

MADRID, February 18.—On Thursday will be published a proclamation of amnesty to the Carlists now in insurrection in the northern provinces, if they will, within two weeks, submit to that authority, and if the insurgents decline, they will be energetically pursued.

RUSSIA.

The Expeditionary Force to Khiva.

BERLIN, February 18.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *North German Gazette* says that the expeditionary force to Khiva will not exceed 7,000 men.

A Bridge Draw Torn Down.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Advices from Clarksville, Tennessee, report that the steamer John A. Gilmore with two barges in tow, while passing through the railroad bridge over the Tennessee river last night, struck the upper rest pier of the draw, capizing the draw into the river. Two of the bridge tenders saved themselves by dropping through the draw on to the outer pier. They remained on the draw for some time, but were finally rescued by a life boat from the steamer Silver Thorne. As the river was very high the rescue was effected with great peril. The Gilbert was considerably damaged and required constant pumping to keep her afloat. The telegraph wires of the Pacific and Atlantic and Western Union Companies crossed the river on this bridge, and were all torn down.

A Half Million Dollar Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—At Shreveport this morning a fire was discovered in E. & B. Jacobs' building at four o'clock, by which the store and contents were totally destroyed. The loss is about four hundred thousand dollars; insurance unknown. Baer's three-story building and several frame stores were also destroyed. The total loss is about half a million dollars.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The President has nominated David D. Smith to be Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

—Resolutions in favor of woman suffrage passed the Maine House on Tuesday by a vote of 64 to 54.

—The Fourth Annual Convention of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Ohio assembled in Toledo on Tuesday.

—The annual meeting of the Ancient Accepted Scotch Rite Masons convened in Cincinnati on Tuesday, to continue three days.

—It is ascertained definitely that there is no foundation for the recent report that Secretary Boutwell has tendered his resignation.

—A dispatch from Port Deposit says that the water is lower, and fears of a break-up of the ice are subsiding. The water is gradually wearing the ice away at Williamsport.

—A new Mayor is to be elected in Manchester, Mass., in place of Barttell, who recently resigned on account of the President's proclamation, as he is Clerk of the United States District Court.

—A majority of the Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts House reported that it would not be competent for the House to elect a successor to Senator Wilson before the second Tuesday in March.

—The snow is twenty feet deep on the mountain sides of the Little Cottonwood, Utah, and there is great danger of slides. The Utah Southern train, blockaded since Saturday last, arrived in Salt Lake on Monday evening.

—The Albany (N. Y.) Senate, on Tuesday, passed a resolution for an inquiry in reference to using money for the repeal of the classification act in behalf of the Erie railway, and in reference to a change in the officers of that company in March last.

—A new planet was discovered on the night of February 17th, by Dr. Charles Peters, of Clinton, New York, at ten hours no minutes right ascension, and north thirteen degrees forty minutes declination, in rapid motion north, of the eleventh magnitude.

The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Cattle: receipts 1,867 head; market fairly active for all grades; prices steady and firm; medium to fair steers $4,50@5,75; good to prime $5,40@5,75; fair to good Texans $3,85@4,00; shipments 1,776. Hogs: receipts about 10,000; market less active at a decline of 5@10c; most sales to packers at $4,25@4,50; shippers $4,50@4,65, closing quiet.

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED—BOARDERS—FOUR GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and room in a private family. The location is pleasant, within one square of street cars. Enquire at No. 65 Marion avenue, Pittsburgh. fe19:h87

WANTED—AGENTS—LLOYD'S SHIPping Map of the U. S. for 1873, is out to-day, with 3,000,000 names. County rights given; cost $100,000; sells for $1; 40x50 large. J. T. LLOYD, Philadelphia, Pa. fe18:h79:d&s

WANTED.—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS. A Furnished Country House, by a responsible tenant, with small family—no children. One pleasantly situated, comfortably furnished and easy of access from the city by rail and road (Penn'a. R. R. preferred). Address B. J. S., GAZETTE office. fe811

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEdiately out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work of all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cook, scrubbers, diningroom girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh. fe6

TO LET.

TO LET—STORE ROOM AND CELLAR, No. 96 Wylie avenue, with fixtures complete for Dry Goods store, &c. A. M. BROWN, 114 Fifth avenue. fe18:h86

TO LET—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS on Montgomery avenue, three doors from Federal street. These rooms will be rented as offices or as sleeping apartments, with board. For particulars see S. T. MCCLELLAN, No. 117 Federal street, Allegheny. fe18:h81

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THAT ELIgible business warehouse, No. 211 Liberty street, at present occupied by G. A. Graff. Enquire of R. H. KING, at office of Cash Ins. Co., No. 22 Fifth avenue. fe14 69

TO LET—THE WAREHOUSE NO. 48 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Pickersgill & Co., for rent from 1st of April next. Apply to SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, Wood and Third street. fe7:129

TO LET—UPPER STORIES, NO. 83 Wood street, suitable for light manufacturing rooms, well lighted and easy of access. Enquire of HERRON & BATES, under St. Charles Hotel. fe6

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished attic, gas and water. Street cars pass the door. It is No. 192 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHELL, 243 Rebecca street. Possession given immediately. ja18:g32

TO LET—THAT VERY DESIRABLE two story Brick Dwelling, No. 18 Locust street, Allegheny, having nine rooms, cellar and garret, with all modern conveniences for a good home, near two street railways, with the privilege to purchase at a fixed price. Enquire on the premises, or to JAMES TIBBY, JR., 84 Water street, Pittsburgh. fe15:h71-TTHS

TO LET—THAT LARGE AND COMmodious

Dwelling House and Ample Grounds,

Sixth ward, Allegheny, known as

Rosedale Gardens,

On which I now reside. Possession 1st April.

L. PETERSON, JR.,

187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and corner Washington and Preble avenues, Allegheny, or

HERRON & BATES, Real Estate Agents,
ja21:g47 Under St. Charles Hotel, Wood St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GRINDSTONES—TO SUIT every purpose, from Amherst, Berea, Independence and Lake Huron Quarries. FARRELLY ALDEN, Agent, Office 17 Fifth avenue. fe18:h3

FOR SALE—A LARGE VALUABLE Lot on Sandusky street, Allegheny, near and south of North Park. Enquire of THOMAS BOYD, Architect, No. 231 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. fe14:h54

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COMplete shop with machinery, suitable for carpenter or cabinet shop. Good location. For particulars enquire of THOS. BOYD, Architect, No. 231 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. fe14:h64

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tack streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Weigh scales, in front of door. ja27:gsl

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick dwelling, 596 Penn avenue, containing 11 rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet by 100. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. T. MORRIS, 68 Fifth avenue. ja7:g82

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY—Frame House of 7 rooms on Beaver street, convenient to station. Lot 60 by 200 feet to a 16 foot alley. Frame stable, well and cistern with pumps in both. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. Inquire at 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—AT EDGEWOOD STATION, P. R. R., HOUSE and 1 acre of ground. House contains 6 Rooms, good dry cellar, and pure soft water. Only 3 minutes' walk from the station. For particulars apply to JOHN CALDWELL, corner 25th and Liberty streets, or JOSEPH H. HILL, at Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce. fe11:h45

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.

JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Hand pumps made to order. JOHN M. COOPER, aus 882 Penn street.

FOR SALE.

House of 5 Rooms and Hall, 81 Ackley street	$ 2,500
House of 9 Rooms and Hall, 45 Monterey street	9,000
House of 8 Rooms and Hall, South avenue	7,500
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 307 Sandusky street	5,000
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 34 Jefferson street	3,300
Lot 110x90 on Jackson street	10,000
Lot 20x120 on Gallagher's Hill	500
Lot 72x131 on Observatory Hill	2,700
Lot 20x120 on Buena Vista street	1,500

Also Stock in Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburgh Savings Bank, &c. Apply to W. P. PRICE, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. fe12

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 8 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS At Hoboken Station.

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlor; gas and water through out the house; is built in latest, modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address

R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 104 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and allowing rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 21, 1873.

☞AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 16th day of January inst., the Board of Directors were instructed to call a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Corporation should be dissolved. In accordance with their action, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders and Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO., will be held at the Banking House of Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue on the 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine whether or not, the construction of said Bridge should be abandoned, and the Corporation dissolved; and if the question be decided affirmatively, then to take such action as may be necessary for the final dissolution of the Corporation. Every subscriber to the Stock is earnestly requested to be present.

By order of the Board of Directors.
fe7:h28 D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 99 First Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1873.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company to elect a Board of Directors, and for other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, on

MONDAY, MARCH 3d,

AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

fe17:h75 WM. LOEFFLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail them themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH,
fe23 Inspector.

OFFICE NORTH CLIFF MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1873.

☞A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "North Cliff Mining Company of Michigan" will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
fe11:h46 H. HOLDSHIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1873.

☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

fe5:h24 JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

A NEW CHROMO, ENTITLED THE

New Recruits

Given to each customer by

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
fe18:h81 96 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE DESKS.

A fine assortment always on hand at the Furniture Store of

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
fe19:h87 21 Smithfield street.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

A fine assortment always on hand at the Furniture Store of

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
fe12:h87 21 Smithfield street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JAMES M. SAINT, late of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against the Estate will present them for payment and those indebted to the Estate will make payment forthwith.

JAMES SAINT,
JOHN F. SAINT, } Executors.
SHARPSBURG, Feb. 18, 1873. fe19:h88 W

RICHARDSON'S

New Method

FOR THE

PIANO

Unequalled—Incomparable: So admitted by the leading Pianoforte Teachers of the country, and its annual sale of 25,000 copies abundantly testifies to the fact.

THE TEACHER

Cannot use a more thorough or effective method.

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Cannot study from a more concise or attractive system.

THE DEALER

Cannot keep in stock a book for which there is surer and greater demand.

Sold everywhere. Price, $3.75.

OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
fe19:ws-S 711 Broadway, New York.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

A FARM CONTAINING

150 ACRES,

About 100 acres under cultivation, balance in good timber. Improvements are a large

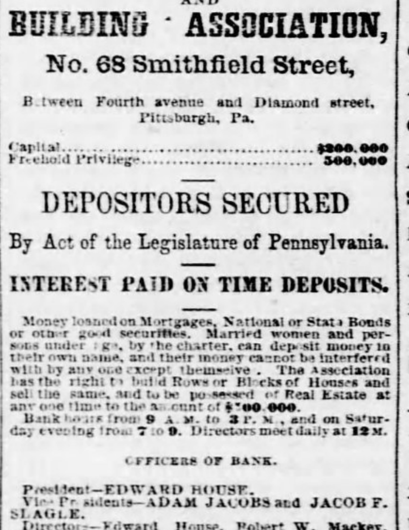
TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

Frame Barn, and other outbuildings; nearly one-third underlaid with coal; sufficiently well watered and and plenty of good fruit; is directly on the line of the N. Y. C. & P. Gas Coal Company's Railroad. Said farm is situated in

Wilkins Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.,

Five miles east of Wilkinsburg, on the Northern pike. Apply to

SAMUEL HENNING,
Wilkinsburg P. O.



SUCCESSOR TO

Burke & Barnes,

NOS. 129 AND 131 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FREEHOLD BANK

AND

BUILDING ASSOCIATION,

No. 68 Smithfield Street,

Between Fourth avenue and Diamond street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capital	$200,000
Freehold Privilege	500,000

DEPOSITORS SECURED

By Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds or other good securities. Married women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves. The Association has the right to build Rows or Blocks of Houses and sell the same, and to be possessed of Real Estate at any one time to the amount of $500,000.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. SLAGLE.
Directors—Edward House, Robert W. Mackey, Thos. Steel, Jared M. Brush, Wm. Phillips, S. S. Boggs, John Paul.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOS. STEEL.
Cashier—JAS. P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.
MWF

B. 128. B.
128.

Call and See Real Bargains.

ONE CASE VERY FINE ALPACAS,

ALL COLORS, AT 20 CENTS.

These goods are the best value that has ever been brought to this market.

At 50 cents, an extra quality

BLACK ALPACA.

At 65, 75 and 87½c. superior value in

Pure Black Mohairs,

AND

VERY FINE BLACK ALPACAS.

At 25 cents, exceedingly choice Spring styles

Striped Poplins.

At $2.25 and $2.50, extra value in

Bellon Black Silks.

NEW STYLES

TYCOON REPPS.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
MWF

IN THE FIELDS AGAIN WITH PROF. GRAY.

STANDARD

BOTANICAL TEXT BOOKS,

By ASA GRAY, M. D., Fisher Professor Harvard University.

More extensively in use than all others combined. This justly celebrated series of Text Books presents the latest and most accurate Principles of Botanical Science.

HOW PLANTS GROW.—The most charming Elementary Scientific Text Book ever published. Fully illustrated. Price, $1.12.

THE SCHOOL AND FIELD BOOK.—The most thorough, practical and best adapted work for class use published. Recommended by the most eminent Professors and Teachers in the country. Price $2.50.

Lessons and Manual	$2.00
Structural Botany	3.50

Liberal Terms offered for introduction. Samples of any of the above, for examination, will be forwarded by mail on receipt of price.

Send for full descriptive circulars.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
fe5:h15:WF-cowS 138 and 140 Grand st., N.Y.

COAL AND IRON.—A FARM OF 74 ACRES, underlaid with Coal, 15 all good land; 51 acres in cultivation; situate near Fairview, Allegheny county, West Penn R. R. IRON.—8,000 acres Iron and Coal land on Davis Creek, near Charleston, West Va., 2½ miles from C. & O. R. R. For sale by S. L. CUTHBERT, fe17 203 Liberty street.

CLOVER HONEY IN GLASS JARS, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

ROLLING MILL

AND

NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single;
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
Ore Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Splice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Straw Pumps, &c., &c.

This property is very favorably located for manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 acres 78 perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.

The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.

JAMES WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Seven Three Story Buildings.

FRAZIER BROS.,

OFFER FOR SALE

Those elegant and conveniently located NEW THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, located on

Diamond St., Above Smithfield.

The lower floors are fitted for store rooms, and are large and well lighted. The second and third floors now undivided, but can readily be modeled for

DWELLINGS OR OFFICES.

The buildings are substantial throughout and

For Business or Private Residences,

Their location in the heart of the city makes them unsurpassed.

They are now offered at private sale and will be disposed of on moderate terms and reasonable payments.

ALSO,

One Lot of Ground

ON LINCOLN AVENUE,

Having a front of 73 feet, and extending back 14½ feet.

For particulars call on

FRAZIER BROS.,

No. 138 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
MWF Allegheny City.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL

Insurance Agency.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

CONN. MUTUAL LIFE,	$35,000,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) HARTFORD,	5,000,000
ORIENT, (FIRE) "	650,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) N. Y.,	250,000
STANDARD, (FIRE) N. Y.,	300,000
PENN, (FIRE) PHILA.,	250,000
ALPS, (FIRE) ERIE,	350,000

Policies issued and losses adjusted and paid by

S. S. CARRIER,

59 Fourth Avenue.

REMOVAL.

Having Removed to their Large and Elegant New Warehouse,

287 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

Where we are now offering the best Brands

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA

Tobaccos,

And best brands of

Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

287 Liberty Street.

REMOVAL.

GILL & BRO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe House

Have removed to the new, large and elegant four story Iron Front Warehouse,

No. 253 Liberty St.,

5 Doors from Head of Wood St.,

And are now receiving one of the largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere. All goods sold at the lowest Eastern rates.

A Rare Opportunity.

The well assorted stock of

GROCERIES,

Now in store at

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE,

With Fixtures and Lease of same is offered FOR SALE AT COST, by the undersigned, as he desires to quit the wholesale business. The store has a good trade. This presents a rare opportunity to any person desiring to embark in the wholesale business. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL H. BAIRD, No. 112 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, by

ABDIEL M'CLURE,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.,

369 PENN STREET.

We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER IN the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,

Office for Purchase and Sale of

REAL ESTATE

OF ALL KINDS,

47 East Diamond Square,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.........N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.........D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum........$10 00
Do. for six months........5 00
Do. for three months........2 50
Do. for one month........1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier........15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers........$1 50
Clubs of five........1 25
Clubs of ten........1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1873

WE ARE to have eight new first-class war vessels, the Conference Committee having agreed upon that number.

MINISTER SICKLES has been authorized to announce the recognition of the Spanish Republic by the Government of the United States.

VIRTUOUS CALDWELL declines to be put under oath touching the charges against himself. He thinks his word is as good as his oath, and the country agrees with him.

STOKES is refused a new trial, and a stay of proceedings. Unless a judge can be found more pliable than Judge Boardman, he will be apt to find out that hanging for murder is not "played out in New York."

MR. SHERMAN'S bill for the resumption of specie payments on the first of January next, having been laid on the table in the Senate by a vote of 29 to 27, the question will not probably come up again at this session.

THE House of Representatives at Harrisburg, has passed a resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature, on Thursday, the 27th of *March* and not *February*, as inadvertently stated in our Harrisburg correspondence. The Senate has yet to act on the resolution.

OUR latest information from France is to the effect that a coalition has been formed, composed of all sections of the party of the Left, who have notified President Thiers of their determination to support him in the present crisis, and it is now believed that a satisfactory compromise will finally be effected between Thiers and the Committee of Thirty.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the coupons of the two-year notes of 1863, which may hereafter be presented detached from the notes, in violation of the notice on said coupons that "this coupon is void if detached from this note, except by an authorized officer of the Government," shall be paid the same as if the notes and coupons had been presented together.

SENATOR POMEROY has delivered a speech in Congress, in which he denied the whole story of his guilt, and declared himself the victim of a successful conspiracy. He asked for the appointment of an investigating committee, to report before the close of his term. The time is too short; Mr. Pomeroy will have to content himself with a statement under oath, and must look to his trial for his vindication before the American people.

BOTH England and Switzerland are in trouble with the Catholic priesthood in their midst. The English difficulty grew out of an election in Ireland, and has resulted in the prosecution of several prominent Catholic clergymen; while that in Switzerland grows out of the Pope's allocution. The Government in Switzerland pays its clergy, and claims in consequence the right to control them. It has just expelled Bishop Mermillod from the Canton of Geneva.

SPEAKER BLAINE, very much to our gratification, bids fair to come out of the Credit Mobilier investigation with flying colors. Sanderson, who seems to have been industriously engaged in trying to involve him unpleasantly, is not so happy, and finds himself and his schemes very unpleasantly exposed. The investigation proper drags its slow length along, it being quite apparent that the main facts are brought to light, and that the personal squabblings of those whose testimony differs is now all that will be developed. Let the committee report.

MUCH indignation is expressed by our eastern exchanges at the heartless manner in which Mr. Greeley's daughters have been treated relative to their father's will. There was comparatively little difference between the two documents, and the daughters voluntarily proposed to meet all the requirements of the will of 1871, offered in contest against that of a later date. Yet all the incoherent and mandlin utterances that characterized his unfortunate condition during the few last months of his life have been drawn out in evidence, and paraded in the papers, to the intense annoyance of his daughters. Such conduct on the part of the contestants is heartless, however much legality there may be in it.

THE Mormons are exceedingly disquieted over the arrival at Salt Lake of considerable bodies of United States troops, and are reported to be looking for a new home amid the wilds of Arizona. President Grant is evidently determined, should Congress enact laws looking to the repression of polygamy, that there shall be no failure in enforcing them, as there was under Buchanan's administration. The expedition of General Johnston against them was a financial benefit, but now the Government will be very likely to carry its measures, should it attempt to do so. It may be questioned, however, whether the speediest method of eradicating Mormonism will not be by the settlement of Gentiles in their midst.

WE doubt very much the propriety of making the officers of the Workhouse elective by the people, instead of being appointed by the Prison Board. What the intention of the parties is who have sent on the bill to Harrisburg on this question we do not know, but the fact that individuals who take no interest whatever in our Prisons, are asking for the passage of the bill, throws a suspicion on it. It is much better, we believe, to keep all such offices out of Politics, as no sooner would an election take place than a dozen or more applicants would spring up for minor appointments. We should like to hear from Mr. Albree, Mr. George R. White, or any of the present Workhouse Board on this subject.

THE opposition of the titled in Europe to the emigration of the masses to this country, seems universal and wide-spread. The Marquis of Lorne only represented a very large class of persons when he urged his Scottish countrymen to remain at home, and not seek the United States, telling them of the scarcity of labor, but not of the promises of pay. But such pleadings can amount to little when from our prairies the friends of those in the old country write them of the competence so easily achieved here. Doubtless a check in the tide of emigration would be well for this country, yet there is room enough for all who will come. The only way to successfully restrain the flow of emigration is for the European governments to so modify their institutions and governments as to satisfy the wants of the common people.

DESPITE the conflict that appears in the testimony of Ames and Colfax, relative to the latter's connection with the Credit Mobilier, we prefer to accept the statements of the latter, as being the most succinct and credible. There is really not so much conflict in the testimony as we imagined there would be. Ames admits, and the Clerk of the Sergeant-at-Arms asserts, that the "S. C." check for $1,200 was paid to Ames. It then becomes a question whether the latter paid Colfax the money he received for the check. The latter says he did not, and explains the deposit of $1,200 by showing that he received $1,000 of the money from Nesbitt, in a letter, and $200 from his father-in-law, Matthews. He admits, however, having bought and paid for some Credit Mobilier stock, but claims that he gave it up, long since, losing $500 in the speculation. Any and all payments of money to him, on this account, by Ames, he totally denies. His statements are certainly circumstantial and direct.

THE comprehensive supplement to the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has passed the Legislature, has in it two suggestions, both of a very comforting nature. One is, the enlargement of the facilities of the road,—it being explained that the proposed increase of stock is to provide four tracks between this city and Philadelphia. Such an arrangement has been needed for a long time. The immense business of the road, both in freight and passengers, as we have frequently shown, requires greater track facilities. The other suggestion is, that the managers of the road are disposed to think that the days of special legislation are nearly over and are providing for the future while they may. So mote it be. If it shall turn out that the work of the Constitutional Convention shall be so judiciously performed that there need be no doubt of its ratification by the people, it will prove a great gratification. This and several other Legislative movements indicate a growing opinion in high quarters that an acceptable Constitution will be framed.

THE GROWTH of silk manufacture in this country is steadily increasing, until at this time it reaches a prominence and extent which are astonishing. Within a decade it has sprung up from an insignificant and unpromising experiment, and now bids fair to become one of the leading and most lucrative branches of our varied industry. There is said to be at this time capital of over $30,000,000 invested in the business in this country, against less than $3,000,000 in 1860. Sixteen thousand operatives are employed, earning $8,000,000 per annum, and weaving between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 worth of silk goods in a year. And yet the planting of the mulberry and oak trees, which are chiefly used in propagating the worms, as well as the employment of the Chinese, has been attended with serious drawbacks, which it will require time to overcome. Another obstacle in the way of a more rapid growth of silk manufacture in this country, is found in the fact that the California raw silk must all be sent to Europe to be reeled, the improved machinery necessary for that purpose not having, strangely enough, found its way as yet to this country. The American silks are universally admired, both in this country and in Europe, and when our facilities are matured we will be able to compete with the world.

AS WAS anticipated, the attempt to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award is beset with many and apparently insuperable difficulties. There are claimants enough, but many of them will find it difficult to make good their claims. It is well known, for example, that when the Alabama began her depredations, the marine insurance companies increased their rates of insurance to the war standard. Thus they received premiums with the express understanding that if rebel cruisers should take and destroy the vessels insured, they were to pay the insurance money. Yet both insurance companies and the owners are applicants for pay! It is argued that neither have any claims,—the insurance companies having had their's in premiums, the owner in amount received on account of insurance. Mr. Frelinghuysen argued, in the Senate, on Monday, that the holders of insurance stock now, are probably very different persons from those who held the same stock during the war, and hence are mere speculators. To us it is perfectly plain that where the risk was taken, for pay, the party assuming it is not entitled to remuneration for loss suffered by war. If such claims are inexorably ruled out, we will not only have the final distribution more speedily made, but it will be more satisfactory to the people generally.

THE members of the new Republican Government in Spain, so far as we are acquainted with their history and character, are all Republicans of the most pronounced type. Figueras, the President of Council, is quite equal to Castellar in his devotion to Republican ideas. The latter is made Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position for which his talents eminently fit him. The others are more or less distinguished as adherents to the Republican cause, and the Cabinet may be regarded as a strong one. It shows that the Republic is to have a thorough trial, and that the best talent in the Republican ranks is to be freely drawn upon to give success to the new Government. The danger to be apprehended comes from two sources,—the various claimants of the throne, and the uneasy Communists recently driven from France. Both these classes are on their way to Madrid. The royalists will, we judge, be readily disposed of. The Communists, however, will exert themselves to give an extreme construction to the views of Republicans, and will seek to make the Spanish Government a counterpart of the Paris Commune. We have confidence that the clear judgment of the Spanish leaders will prevent this, and hope that a safe, sound government will be given the long-suffering Spanish people. Judging from events as they are at this moment, we incline to the opinion that there is more hope for a republic in Spain than there is in France. Those having the government in charge are more profoundly impressed with the importance of a really liberal government; while the legislative body which, from being monarchical could in a moment so change as to accept the abdication of the King and vote the republic, is too much in earnest to be greatly feared. We judge that the kingly occupation is about ended in Spain. The Cortes did a graceful thing in appointing a committee to escort Amadeus to the border. It testified the personal regard toward the young King.

IT HAS been announced that General Fremont is to be prosecuted in one of the Courts of France, for fraud in negotiating the bonds of an American Company, known as the "Transcontinental Railway," or the Memphis and El Paso road. It is alleged that the company never did more than survey the route of the proposed road, and print its bonds. These General Fremont took with him to Paris, and procured the right from the Imperial Government to negotiate them on the Paris Bourse. Several millions were taken and paid for on the strength of the General's reputation, and by virtue of much puffing in one or more French newspapers. Papers which refused to vouch for the security of the loan, or which attempted to cast disfavor on it, were promptly suppressed, so goes the tale, by the agents of Fremont. Cluseret, the irrepressible, was ordered to leave the country for daring to attack the loan. Enough bonds were sold to secure the friends of the scheme some five or six million dollars. Representations were said to have been made that the United States Government guaranteed the payment of the bonds, and that they were in all respects equal to the best then on the Bourse. Nothing was suspected until Minister Washburne, on his arrival in Paris, denied the statement that this Government had anything to do with the matter, and pronounced the bonds worthless. But it was then too late, as the work was done, the bonds having been sold before Mr. Washburne became Minister to France. The corporation was subsequently declared bankrupt, and the Receiver was unable to find other assets than a few worthless locomotives and some iron. It is charged that Fremont spent his money liberally, and bribed every person whom he could reach, that would be of any service to him. The effect of this swindle is an injury to all American stocks offered on the Paris Bourse, and if he is proven guilty, and can be found on French soil, Fremont's chances for a sojourn in a French jail may be considered good. We hope for his own credit the story of his crime may prove erroneous.

IN FOUR weeks from this time the first State election of 1873 will be held in New Hampshire. There are three tickets already in the field, viz.: Republican, Democratic and Prohibition. The "Liberals" have not yet been heard from since the little set-back they got in November last; but the "syndicate composed of"—etc., etc., will no doubt put up a ticket, for the looks of the thing, if for nothing else. The vote cast will be small compared with that of last spring and fall, as the enthusiasm is said to be "not worth talking about." In this condition it behooves the Republicans of the Granite State to be on guard, if they wish to prevent the wresting from them the power conferred by their majority of 2,168 in the State election one year ago. The Republicans, however, are confident of victory; but the State has always been set down as doubtful, and at this time the chances are thought to be about equal by outsiders. The tickets nominated are as follows: For Governor, Ezekiel A. Straw, and for Railroad Commissioner, Edward P. Hobsdon; for Congressmen, Wm. B. Small, in the First District; Austin F. Pike in the Second, and Simon G. Griffith in the Third. The present incumbents, E. A. Hibbard, Samuel N. Bell and Hosea W. Parker, are Democrats, and have been renominated. It will be the chief aim of the Republicans to see that a Republican State shall be properly represented at the national capital. James A. Weston is the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Henry Colony for Railroad Commissioner. The Prohibitionists have nominated Dr. John A. Blackmar for Governor, Asa Kendall for Railroad Commissioner, and A. G. Comings, J. M. Fletcher and A. C. Hardy for Congressmen. As we have said, the Republicans are confident, but New Hampshire is a close State, and constant emigration plays sad havoc with local majorities, and, in the end, tells on the general result. While, therefore, there is little room for apprehension on the part of Republicans, there is a slight shadow of uncertainty which gives the vote of New Hampshire a special interest in the eyes of politicians.

THE DEATH OF GEARY.

The news of the sudden and unexpected death of the late Governor of the State, who was thought to be physically one of the strongest and most robust of men, with a frame and *physique* indicating anything but weakness, as might be supposed, struck all with wonder, and sorrow at the same time. From the news of the distressing event already at hand, we learn that deceased exhibited no symptoms,—and it is generally believed he felt none,—warning him of his sudden, almost instantaneous death, which took place while seated at the breakfast table on Saturday morning last. The immediate cause of his death was heart disease. It is only a few days since the expiration of his second term as Governor of the Commonwealth, and it is a source of some consolation that he was spared to the close of his official career. At the time of his death he was engaged in lively conversation, when instantaneously his head dropped upon his breast, and life had sped.

"O fatal change! become in one sad day
A senseless corse! inanimated clay."

John White Geary was born near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, in this State, December 30th, 1819, and was therefore in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish, but for several generations the people from whom he sprang were citizens of this country. Soon after marriage his parents removed from Franklin county to Westmoreland, where his father was for a time engaged in the iron business, but subsequently devoted himself to teaching. Reverses in fortune left the family poor, and from early life it became a hard struggle with the subject of this notice to mount the ladder of fame. After preparation he was entered as a student in Jefferson College, but the death of his father interrupted for a time the career thus looked forward to. He was for a time obliged, in order to support his widowed mother, to open a school, but afterwards returned to college where he graduated with honor. After this he studied engineering, and read law, being admitted to the bar, but not liking that profession he devoted himself to engineering duties. Previous to the breaking out of the war with Mexico he had been engaged on public works in Kentucky, and his native State, but with that event he began his military career, raised a company called the American Highlanders, and was subsequently, at Pittsburgh, made Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania regiment. His services in Mexico are generally known to our readers, and we will only state here that they were of a satisfactory and creditable character. At the close of the war he was appointed by President Polk, Postmaster of San Francisco and mail agent for the Pacific coast, a position of responsibility, requiring executive ability. This led to his election by the people to the position of the First Alcalde, although there were ten other candidates for the position. The functions of this office included the duties of Sheriff, Probate Judge, Recorder, Notary Public and Coroner, all of which he discharged faithfully and well. He was re-elected at the close of his term, and held the office until the American system superseded the Mexican. After this he was elected first Mayor of San Francisco in 1850, and President of the Finance Commission. He was instrumental in having the free State clause incorporated into the Constitution of the new State of California.

On his return to his native State, President Pierce tendered him the Governorship of Utah, but declining that, he, after much entreaty, accepted the position of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, where one Executive had already been displaced, and much excitement and bloodshed had been occasioned by the contest and bitter struggle raging between the Free State and pro-slavery Border Ruffian parties. He held this perilous position for less than one year, viz.: from July, 1856, until March, 1857, when he resigned, owing to the turbulence and violence of the embittered factions, which nothing but open war would satisfy. It was the death grip between liberty and slavery, and one or the other had to go down. No amount of sophistry or reasoning, even, would quell the fury of the contestants, and upon the inauguration of the servile tool of the slavery-loving portion of the country—James Buchanan—Geary, who favored a free State, thought it best to resign, as he had already incurred the deadly enmity of the Border Ruffian element of the population.

His subsequent history is well known to our readers; the honorable part he took in the war of the Rebellion—that outgrowth of the pro-slavery malevalence with which he had already more than once grappled; his recent career as Governor of his native State, where for six years he presided at the Executive Mansion and the State House with that urbanity and reverence for the Constitution for which he was chiefly noted—all is known, and need not be repeated. The world will join us in saying that Governor Geary was at heart a kind, good man, a tender parent, an affectionate husband, a pains-taking officer, and in all things temperate and moderate.

The death of a strong man at all times creates profound emotions in the hearts of friends and acquaintances; but this is peculiarly so with one we knew so well, and upon whom we had often looked as a grand type of the physical man. At the meridian of life, without an instant's warning, in the very bloom of health, and whilst planning for the future, with high hopes and ambitions still prompting him forward, covered with honors, John W. Geary is at last called to his final rest.

BUTLER'S SALARY BILL.

A few days since General Butler reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, increasing the salary of the President to $50,000 per annum, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court to $10,000, Vice President $10,000, the Speaker of the House to $10,000, Cabinet officers to $10,000, Members of Congress to $8,000, and to include the present Congress, which will give each member about $6,000 in addition to the pay heretofore allowed by law.

For many years the propriety of increasing the President's salary has been discussed, but no positive action has been taken until now. The bill is accompanied by a report written by General Butler, which is the subject of considerable comment. The arguments in favor of the increase are ingenious, if not convincing. While almost every officer in the Government have had their salaries increased, the President's salary remains at the sum fixed at the time the Government was organized, and there seems to be a propriety of increasing it. The Judges of the Supreme Court have had their salaries increased twice within a few years, the last time about two years ago, when they were raised from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum. In 1856 Congress changed their pay from a per diem of eight dollars to a salary of $3,000 per annum. Again in 1866, when the paper dollar had the purchasing value as compared with the gold dollar, of about sixty-five cents, they again increased their salaries to $5,000 per annum. But many important officers in the executive departments continue to receive salaries that were fixed by law fifty and sixty years ago.

There are but few intelligent persons who are opposed to allowing officers of high trusts and of great responsibilities, fair and adequate salaries. On the other hand, there are but few who believe that in a Republican Government like ours, extravagant salaries should be allowed. Large salaries beget extravagant and ostentatious displays of equipage, extravagance in dress, and the tendency is to create an aristocracy of office-holders. The Judges of the Supreme Court are liberally paid by existing laws, and in addition, can retire at seventy years of age on a liberal salary for the residue of their lives. What is the necessity for increasing their salaries again, so soon after they have been increased? The answer can likely be found in the desire of the Committee to justify the increase of Congressional salaries by increasing the President's largely, and placing those of the Supreme Court above those allowed to members of Congress.

General Butler tells the people, that Congress having repealed the franking privilege, and thus having saved to the people some two millions and a half of dollars, they should be rewarded for this good act. Old fashioned people will scarcely accept of this as a good reason for an increase. If the repeal of the franking privilege is a good act, why should they be paid for doing such an act? Time will show whether or not the people are benefited by the repeal. We think they will be. Then there is to be no mileage; but actual expenses incurred in traveling to and from the Capital are to be allowed. The General claims a credit of $200,000 on this account. This is a large over-estimate, as will be shown when the next Congress presents the bill for actual expenses; but a bad reason is better than none. Probably the increase to Cabinet officers is proper and not too high; their salaries are inadequate.

The Committee fail to inform the people how much additional pay will be drawn by the present Congress should the bill reported by General Butler pass. There are two hundred and forty members in the House, and seventy-four Senators. Each one will pocket six thousand dollars, in addition to his present salary. Multiply three hundred and fourteen by $6,000, and we have the nice little sum of *one million eight hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars*. That would look like paying pretty well for repealing the franking privilege. Is this the time to increase the salaries of officers already well paid? Five thousand dollars per annum and mileage, is pretty good pay for the average Congressmen for their services six months in each year. The Committee felt that they were advocating a doubtful proposition, or else why such pains to justify it? If their salaries are inadequate, why not say so boldly and plainly.

It is said that the bill will pass the House, for the reason that there are over one hundred members who retire to private life, and nearly all can be counted favorable to its passage. It is likely that all who do vote for it will increase their chances to remain in private life. But the bill bids largely for votes; six thousand dollars is not picked up so easily every day.

If we were to secure better and abler men by the increase, the people might not complain; but the experience of the country is to the contrary. Eight thousand dollars allows a large "corruption fund," and the system adopted in a few districts of purchasing nominations, will be introduced into many districts where corrupt practices have not yet been adopted. The use of money to obtain nominations might, ere long, drive every honest man out of the field of politics, and the venal would fill our legislative halls. In vain may we denounce "Credit Mobilier" when the very fountain of political power becomes corrupt. The man who can, and will, tamper with the local press, and the leading township politicians, by the liberal use of money, will triumph in such contests.

Corruption saps the foundation of Republican liberty; it has destroyed every ancient republic; it shattered to pieces the Roman empire, whose officers became so corrupt and the people so debased, that offices were allotted to the highest bidder. May we not see nominations to Congress allotted to the highest bidder? What good citizen can contemplate such a state of affairs without alarm!

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

The various telegrams from Madrid, summarized, indicate considerable success on the part of the Carlist insurrectionists, the abdication of King Amadeus, and the adoption of a Republican form of government by a decided vote of the Cortes. We judge that Castellar and other Republicans of kindred faith are the leading characters in the new movement, despite the fact that the old ministry retain power for the time. Should this prove true, the new Republic will be the most progressive to be found in Europe. The French Government, under Thiers, has a large amount of monarchial leaven in it, while the Swiss may be called a Cantonal government—that is, each of the cantons into which the country is divided, is independent, some being Republican, others retaining much of the old Monarchical style. There is an utter lack of homogenity, as regards the form of government, among the several cantons. But Castellar and his compeers are radical Republicans, possibly too rigid for a country so long under Bourbon rule. Yet who may tell what are the possibilities when men of nerve, of keen forecast and great popularity are at the head of affairs?

King Amadeus has been particularly unfortunate, from the day of his acceptance of the Spanish crown. He arrived in Spain to find his chief supporter, General Prim, assassinated. The gloom of death gathered around him at the very outset. Had Prim lived, his popularity, military skill and masterly energy would have gone far toward giving permanency to the reign of Amadeus. There were none else in sympathy with the monarchy who could be depended on in an emergency. Serrano and Topete were chiefly courtiers, well enough as subordinates, but not equal to the demands of leadership. The King labored under the disadvantage of not being a Spaniard, and while personally amiable and disposed to give the people a good government, he lacks the rugged energy necessary in so troubled a country as Spain proved to be. There were elements of weakness in his position, too, which he could not possibly overcome. The revolution which dethroned Isabella was understood to be in the interest of a republic, and the best talent of the country was disaffected when the kingdom was set up. This opposition did not assume the form of active hostility, but was parliamentary and rhetorical. The Republicans formed the great body of the moderate opponents of the Ministry in the Cortes. Yet they were careful and prudent. Lovers of their country, they were careful to discriminate between blind hostility to all government measures, and reasonable opposition to such as were peculiarly monarchical. The sympathizers with Don Carlos comprised the rabid, unreasonable element in the legislative body. There was a comparatively kindly feeling toward Amadeus, personally, on the part of Republicans, but they were opposed to the form of government, and hence were an element of weakness in it.

Doubtless the perpetual insurrections gotten up by Don Carlos, were what finally led to the abdication. Of late, the forces of the insurrectionists have achieved considerable success, at various points, and while, under proper leadership, their suppression ought to have been easy, they were but feebly met, and grew in strength. It seems entirely probable that the young King came to Madrid in the belief that he was really desired by the Spanish people, and could administer the affairs of the kingdom without difficulty. He has been perpetually reminded of his error, and has finally yielded, as much because of moral influences, as of the Carlist insurrection. He has done wisely. He is not the man to govern Spain these stormy times. Nor do we think his competitor, Don Carlos, will reap any benefit from his abdication. The Cortes, by a very large majority, has decreed a Republic, and it now remains to be seen whether the Republican leaders have the nerve and ability demanded by the crisis now upon them. Two things may be promised, however, in their favor. They have popular strength with the people, and are clear and thorough in their comprehension of the abstract qualities of a republic. Whether they will be equal to the practical administration of the Government, is the question.

Senor Castellar is, perhaps, the leader of the Republicans. He has lately contributed a series of articles to *Harper's Monthly* on the Republican movement in Europe, and these afford us some insight into his qualities as a man, a thinker and a politician. His speeches, delivered in the Cortes, have been occasionally reported in the New York *Tribune*. Judging from these sources, we assume that he is thoroughly sincere in his devotion to the Republican cause, clear in his views, firm in his opinions, and qualified to prudently administer the government, or to fill the place of Premier. His knowledge of the efforts in behalf of Republicanism, throughout Europe, is both comprehensive and exact, and his sympathy with such men as Kossuth, Mazzini, Garibaldi and others is unhesitatingly announced. Yet he is not blind to their faults and mistakes. He seems to realize the importance of educating popular sentiment, and of not being too far in advance of it, in govermental matters. We refer to Castellar as a type of advanced Spanish Republicans. We do not say the day has come for men like him, but the time cannot be far distant when, if a real Republic is to live in Spain, it will be represented by men of his class. In the meantime we welcome the change, if by it, sound governments are established, wherein the people shall be recognized and represented. Spain has long been in the background among the governments; she may yet be a "light in a dark place."

STATE NEWS.

THE horse disease has again broken out in some portions of Washington county.

Of the $510,008,029 invested in the coal business in this country, Pennsylvania's share is $57,917,703.

COMMANDER JAMES W. SHIRK, who died in Washington City on Monday, the 10th inst., was an Erie boy, and was educated at the Erie Academy.

MEASLES of a malignant type prevail in Claysville and Donegal township, Washington county. It is said that in Claysville alone there are over forty cases.

THE Fairview *Reporter* says there is a couple living in Cranberry township who now, in the eleventh year of their married life, are the happy father and mother of twelve children.

ON Wednesday afternoon a boy named Pulaski Reese undertook to get on the train at Dunnings. He slipped and fell under one of the cars, and was so severely injured that he died.

CAPT. JOSEPH C. STACY has been appointed as warden and Dr. W. H. Sturgeon as physician of the Fayette county poor house. The house now contains one hundred and twenty inmates.

THE residence of Mr. Augustus Reppell, in Spring Creek, Warren county, was destroyed by fire with all its contents last Tuesday afternoon. It was thought to have been accidentally set on fire by the hired man.

A LITTLE child of Henry S. Wright, of Lawrenceburg, Clarion county, was recently playing with a little dog, which fell into a tub of hot water, and in attempting to rescue it, the child fell into the tub and was scalded to death.

ON SUNDAY evening last the dwelling on the farm belonging to Thomas Frazier, Esq., in West Finley township, Washington county, about three miles south of West Alexander, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $2,500; no insurance.

RICHARD MCCONKEY, son of David McConkey, of West Chester, committed suicide on Wednesday afternoon last, by drowning himself in the water reservoir. Deceased was about thirty years of age, and afflicted with softening of the brain.

CHARLES DOUGHERTY, a roller boy in the North mill, Phœnixville, was badly burned on Friday of last week, by stepping into a mass of molten metal at the top of a heating furnace. The cinder overflowed his shoe and burnt his foot in a very serious manner.

A YOUNG MAN named William Seymour was killed at the Monitor Colliery, near Scranton, on Tuesday last. A large body of coal fell on him, fracturing the skull and breaking a leg. He was nineteen years of age, and that was the first day he commenced working in the colliery.

A MAN named Price was found dead last Saturday morning on the bluff back of Parker City, at one of S. D. Karns' oil wells. He was fastened in the fly-wheel, and as he was alone at the well, it will never be known what time in the night the accident happened. He was pressed in such a manner that the machinery was stopped.

TUESDAY last, a young man named James Fagan was found under the G. & S. Railroad bridge, at Easton, in an insensible condition, with an arm broken, a deep cut on his face and his left collar bone fractured. He died shortly after being discovered. It is supposed he was knocked off the bridge by a passing train. He was about thirty years of age, a printer by trade, and unmarried.

MISS SARAH BOONE, an aged lady residing with Francis Lee, of Amity township, Berks county, dropped dead on Tuesday last while passing from one neighbor's house to another. It is supposed that her sudden decease resulted from heart affection. Miss Boone was at one time a noted school mistress, having taught school for many years, in her younger days, in the townships of Amity, Oley and Exeter.

ON Monday morning last the steam tannery of Mr. Jno. Wentling, situate in West Indiana, was discovered to be on fire. When the fire was first seen, the flames had made such headway that it was found impossible to save any of the stock on hand, and nothing but the books of the concern and a barrel or two of oil were saved from the devouring element. The loss will amount to about three thousand dollars.

ON Wednesday of last week seventy-four sheep belonging to John Griffiths, of East Finley township, Washington county, were driven off by a man named Charles Smith, who sold them to Mr. McCausland, of West Liberty. The next Saturday he stole a yoke of oxen from Wm. Bushfield, of Valley Grove, and sold them to Benj. Watkins, a farmer residing near St. Clairsville, Ohio, for $125. The thief was arrested at Wellsville, as he was starting for Pittsburgh, and committed to jail.

MR. FRANK FLENNER met with an accident, resulting in his death, while engaged in felling trees near Osceola, Clearfield county, on Thursday morning, February 6th. Mr. F. and three others were engaged in cutting and peeling logs. A tree was chopped off, and as it was about to fall, and in the direction where Flenner was standing, he undertook to run out of the way of the tree, but, failing in the attempt, a limb struck him, and injured him to such an extent as to cause death the same evening.

A CAREFUL estimate has been made of the area of the timber lands of Pennsylvania, and the average yield of lumber per acre, and the alarming conclusion is reached that three years' stocking at the present rate of five million feet per year would entirely exhaust all the pine timber now standing. These statements are made after very careful estimates, and with such endorsements on the part of the most experienced lumbermen in the State, that their truth is beyond doubt.

THERE was a general jail delivery at Lebanon last Friday. Twelve out of the eighteen prisoners confined there took their departure. They broke through the wall in the last cell on one side of the jail, which took them into the yard; they then scaled the wall by means of a rope with a hook on the end, which enabled them to make a kind of ladder of the rope. They had been gone but a few minutes before their escape was known, but they scattered so quickly and shook the prison dust from their shoes so hastily that no trace of the road they had taken could be found. The hole through the wall was made with a common table knife.

ONE hundred and fifty-three men killed, four hundred and sixty-two wounded, is the melancholy record of mining catastrophes last year, in a portion of the anthracite fields of this State. Eighty-four widows and two hundred and eighty-three orphans are the sorrowing sufferers. This list of casualties is as great as the numbers of killed and wounded in some of the memorable battles of the Revolutionary war. The figures refer only to the coal fields of Schuylkill, Columbia, Dauphin and Northumberland counties, and the eastern district of Luzerne. Every 74,000 tons of coal mined in Schuylkill county cost one human life; and every 76,000 tons in Dauphin, 98,000 tons in East Luzerne, and 200,000 in Northumberland, cost one additional human life in each of those counties.

ON Wednesday morning week, when the thermometer was below zero, the *Press* says Ezekial West, aged one hundred and eighteen years, came sleighing into Oxford and after warming himself a while at the hotel, he proceeded to an art gallery for the purpose of having his photograph taken. Ezekiel West is of Irish descent, was born in Harford county, Maryland, in March, 1755. He was brought up to out-door physical labor, never learned any trade or mechanical business, did not marry until a gay young man of between fifty and sixty, that he was the father of fourteen children, four of whom died in a single day from dysentery, and four of whom still survive. About sixty-five years ago he moved to this State, and for many years past has lived with his son-in-law, Mr. Benjamin F. Davis, in New London township, Chester county, about six miles from Oxford.

ON Tuesday week, two men named McCord and Brown, residents of Phœnixville, after visiting the scene of the explosion at Coshocton, crossed to Bridgeport with the intention of getting on an up coal train to Phœnixville. There being no train, they discovered some hot ashes where an engine had drawn the fire, sat down on the track to await the arrival of a train and warm themselves over the fire. Brown remarked that his boot hurt him, said he would take a walk up the track and accordingly started. McCord fell asleep and slumbered until the thundering of an engine and tender down the track roused him just in time to tumble out of the way and save his life; but in doing so he lost his hat, and in hunting around for it he first found the hat of Brown with the upper half of the unfortunate man's head still sticking in it while the rest of the body lay mangled and bleeding some distance off. McCord could not tell whether Brown was asleep by his side or whether he was struck by the engine while walking on the track.

THE Lancaster *Express* says a singular character known as "Black Phillip," recently died in Berks county, at the age of nearly one hundred years. He died of old age and was alone. It was generally known that he had money saved somewhere, and on Wednesday last several of his nephews received information from a lady in Exeter township, Mrs. Elmira Hill, to the effect that "Black Phillip" had told her that when he died, they should dig behind his cabin, near the foot of a certain tree, where they could find his money. After his death the relatives proceeded to the place indicated, and dug to the depth of three feet and seven inches, when they found a large copper kettle containing 27 pounds of gold and silver coin, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $2,000. The coin was all of old date; the latest year indicated was 1803. Mexican silverdollars, halves, quarters, old "levies," "fips," copper cents and half cents, gold in tens, fives, two and a half pieces, and ones were also found, but the great bulk of coin were small silver pieces. The money was counted, taken to Womelsdorf, and properly divided among the heirs.

THE *Raftsman's Journal* contains an account of the death of William N. Wrigley, Esq., a citizen of Clearfield county, under most distressing circumstances. Mr. Wrigley had a job of putting in a large lot of logs on Baugher's Run, Centre county. On Thursday evening, the 6th inst., he and one of the hands went to the foot of the slide; and ascertaining that the logs had ceased running, they started on their way toward the head of it to see what was the matter. The slide is about three and a half miles long. After having proceeded some distance, they heard some logs coming, and soon discovered a small one a few rods ahead of them running quite slowly, when they jumped out of the slide, one on each side. As the log got abreast of where Mr. W. stood, in the deep snow, it stopped, but almost instantly a larger one came rushing down at a rapid rate, and striking the small one, knocked the front end of it out over the slide and against Mr. W.'s legs, pinioning him fast in the snow. He at once called to his man to come and remove the log; the man hastily jumped across the slide, and was just in the act of lifting the log, when along came a third one at almost lightning speed, and striking the other, jumped out of the slide and struck Mr. W. in the face, smashing his nose and face badly; and now came log after log, each one jumping out of the slide and rolling over and upon Mr. Wrigley, killing him instantly. The deceased was fifty-seven years old, a most worthy citizen, and highly esteemed by all.

RUSSIA has made her financial statement, showing an excess of revenue over disbursements, something very unusual in that country, whereat it is argued that she is preparing for a loan, to further her Asiatic conquests. Of course, English journals are exceedingly bitter over this, and point to the impregnable financial strength of the "tight little isle" with fingers of meaning. An extract from this showing is worthy of notice. It is as follows: "Notwithstanding the bad crops of 1872, it was a year of unprecedent prosperity. This may be shown from the revenue, from bank dividends and from the general movement of stocks, and from loans. In 1871 the value of imports was £330,754,359; in 1872, £353,375,740. In 1871 the value of exports was £223,066,162; in 1872, £255,961,609. The total of 1870 was £502,000,000; of 1871, £553,000,000; of 1872, £608,000,000. The increase in 1871 was rather more than 10 per cent. over that 1870, and of 1872 rather less than 10 per cent. over that of the preceding year. In some articles of the trade the figures are almost fabulous. In 1871 there were exported of cotton piece goods 3,417,000,000 yards; in 1862, 3,535,000,000 yards. Foreign customers are supplied with British goods to the amount of £5,000,000, or $25,000,000, per week. This gigantic trade is carried on by vessels having a gross tonnage 17,000,000, of which 12,141,269 are the property of British owners."

COMMODORE JAMES W. SHIRK, United States Navy, a brave and faithful officer, died recently in Washington, at the age of forty-one. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Naval Academy. During the war of the rebellion he was engaged in active service, mainly on the Mississippi and other Southern rivers. He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander July 16, 1862, and commanded the iron-clad Tuscumbia and a division of the Mississippi squadron of 1863 and 1864. He was detailed to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and was commissioned Commander July 25, 1866. He served in the Franklin, of the European squadron, in 1867-68, and was assigned to special duty at the War Department in 1869, where he continued until his death.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A FARMER in Indiana died recently from the bite of a calf.

THE British East Indian possessions have a population of 241,287,000.

A WESTERN jury returned a verdict of "death by hanging round a rum shop."

A SICK horse is said to be like a bad play, because it can't run and won't draw.

AN Omaha bride was married barefoot because her lover's kinsfolks dressed that way, and she did not wish to seem proud.

A YOUNG gentleman of 26 recently married a lady of 42, in Minnesota, and now sues for a divorce because she "chastises him."

THIRTY-ONE lawyers, sixty farmers, eleven doctors, thirteen merchants and four editors constitute the Missouri House of Representatives.

A TEETOTAL orator in Dubuque, Iowa, announces that there are more than 1,000 confirmed drunkards under twelve years of age in that city.

HOMŒOPATHY was introduced into Pennsylvania forty-four years ago, and there are now 435 physicians of that school practicing in the State.

A WOMAN in Dubuque, Iowa, was killed last week by a mad cow. A young girl was also tossed in the air, and her clothes torn from her by the infuriated beast.

A REVEREND gentleman in Tennessee, named Acton Young, has lately returned to the pulpit after an interregnum of thirty years spent in keeping nearly fifty different hotels.

THE lady sophomores of Ann Arbor, Mich., haze the freshmen terribly. One young fellow was badly injured recently, by being tripped up by one of the playful damsels as he was passing through a dark hall.

A SERVANT girl in Newark, named Bridget Reagen, was arrested on Thursday for pilfering, and, when searched, six pounds of butter with a piece of ice, and seven pounds of sugar were secreted in her bosom.

IT IS announced in England, as his own statement, that the late Emperor Napoleon was born in the Rue Ceruti (Lafitte.) As all the obituary sketches of him say that he was born in the Tuileries, the correction has some historical importance.

THE Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* concludes that "the whites of the Southern States must gradually settle the so-called "labor question, by going to work themselves, and they are now getting into that wholesome way very fast."

THE convict who was missing from Sing Sing prison was discovered on Saturday afternoon hidden under the floor of the keepers' mess-room. He had food for several days with him at the time of his discovery, and was supplied with several extra pairs of pants.

THREE ladies—Miss Mary Saul, Mrs. Wilkins and Mrs. Straub—died at Chillicothe, Ohio, on Tuesday last, all of heart disease, the attack in neither case continuing beyond thirty minutes from the time of the first attack. All three parties had been in good health up to the time of the attack.

Two men and two children were burned to death by an incendiary fire in Jefferson, Iowa, on the night of the 1st inst. The men, who were brothers, first carried out the wife of one of them and her child on a bed, and then returned for the children, but were unable to get out of the building again.

THE transportation of crude petroleum, and particularly of the lighter portion of it, such as benzine, gasoline, &c., is attended by heavy loss from evaporation, in ordinary packages, and a substitute for barrels has long been looked for by the trade. It is now proposed to made barrels of glass, sufficiently thick to stand transportation.

WORKMEN in digging a well in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, have found, forty-eight feet below the surface, some very curious petrifactions, including the foot of a deer of gigantic size, and oysters and marine worms. The form of the animals was perfectly preserved, but how the deer's foot came where marine animals existed is for geologists to determine.

A FARMER living several miles out of town came up to Danbury recently to trade, accompanied by a little dog. The Danbury dogs never saw this dog before, and went for it. Every once in a while, despite the owner's surveillance, the pup was pounced upon. Toward night the farmer departed for home, with what was left of the animal done up in a brown paper.

A DISPATCH from Vienna announces the death, in that city, on Saturday, her birthday, of the Dowager Empress Carolina Augusta, widow of Francis Joseph, and grandmother of the reigning Emperor. She was the daughter of Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, and was born February 8, 1792; was married to Francis Joseph of Austria on October 29, 1816, and has been a widow since March 2, 1835.

THE Salem witchcraft has revived in Sullivan, Me., where a father, mother and four children have been frantic for some four weeks over the supposition that their house is infested with witches, whom they declare to be some of their neighbors. To exorcise the evil spirits, they have broken up nearly all the furniture and dishes, and vary the exercise by shooting at imagined devils in the apple trees near the house.

FERDINAND, the titular King of Spain, widower of the late Queen Maria da Gloria, and father of the reigning monarch, is married morganatically but legitimately, to Eliza Hensler, born of poor German parents in Boston. She was an opera singer, and the old monarch was charmed with her appearance on the stage. The union is said to be happy, much more so than that of his son with Victor Emmanual's daughter.

THE four young lady students who were admitted to the Freshman Class of the Middletown University last Fall have taken high rank in their studies. One of them is the second scholar in her class. When they were admitted there was a great hue and cry of opposition among the students, who were nearly all bound to persecute them out of the college; but this has all died out, and now the students, as well as the Faculty, are in favor of co-education.

JOHN HOSIER, of Frewesburg, Pa., while oiling a shaft in the stove factory, was caught by his clothes and whirled around the shaft at the rate of one hundred and fifty revolutions a minute. He "had the presence of mind to curl himself as close about the revolving bar as possible, and was whirled with it until every stitch of his clothing was torn off, and he fell to the floor entirely naked, save that his shoes and stocking were out." Hosier was not hurt, but "he felt very mad about losing his clothes."

THE Missouri *Republican* learns from an authentic source that York "fixed himself" for that interview with Pemeroy. He emptied his pockets in presence of witnesses just before entering Pomeroy's room, and immediately on leaving the room he handed over the "second installment"—$5,000—to the same witnesses. The work was carefully "set up" by two or three astute lawyers, who knew just what would be necetsary to make out a criminal case against Pomeroy, and also to clear York of the slightest taint of suspicion.

THE editor of the Lancaster, Pa., *Express* tells this story, but he never writes under oath: "A wife of nearly ten years, having given her servant a holiday, was attending to culinary matters herself, and hearing her husband coming in the kitchen, thought she would surprise him as soon as he entered the door by throwing her hands over his eyes and imprinting a kiss on his brow, as in the days of the honeymoon. The husband returned the salute with interest, and said, as he disengaged her hands, 'Mary, darling, where is your mistress?' The wife discharged 'Mary, darling,' the next day, and has adopted a new plan of 'surprising' her husband."

S. T. HARVEY, living about four miles above Minneapolis, on the Solomon River, Kansas, lost a horse about two weeks since, and, upon examination, found its throat and windpipe to be gorged with coagulated blood. The horse appeared to be well but a few hours before he was found dead in the stable. On Wednesday morning, a week ago, upon going to his stable, he found another of his horses in the same condition, without any signs of its having struggled during the night, and, on examination, found the throat and windpipe full of coagulated blood, just the same as the other. The disease does not seem to have originated from the epizootic.

AMONG other innovations which the Emperor of Japan has made, in assimilating the customs of that country to those of Europe, is one with reference to the days of the year. According to an Imperial order, recently issued, the 1st of January, 1873, was made the first day of the first month of the 2533d year from the accession of the first Mikado. A holiday is also to be kept on every seventh instead of every fifth day, and the division of the day hereafter will simply be twenty-four hours, instead of twelve stated periods of two hours each. The 25th of December (Christmas), is to be held sacred to the memory of Zimnu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan.

THE CAPITAL.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Statement of Vice President Colfax.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1872.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Committee reassembled at 7 o'clock, and Vice President Colfax read the following letter from a gentleman whom he declared to be the best parliamentarian in the United States.

Clerk's Office, House of Representatives of the United States, February 10.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Dear Sir: At your request I have examined the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the session of Congress commencing December, 1867, and ending July, 1868, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*. I have examined all your rulings as Speaker on every proposition during the entire session, by Hon. E. B. Washburn and Hon C. C. Washburn, and in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, and find no ruling made by you that was not in my judgment commanded and justified by parliamentary law.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. BARCLAY,
Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Colfax then addressed the committee as follows:

Gentlemen: Last fall I was one of a number of persons in public life charged with having been bribed by gifts of stock in the Credit Mobilier, from which enormous dividends had been received, and for which certain legislation had been procured. I replied to these charges in a speech at South Bend, September 25th, 1872, in which, after showing that the most important part of this legislation had been enacted four years before the alleged bribery, I responded to a personal attack as follows, which I read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the next day: "Never having in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or credit immobilier, if there is one; nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or two hundred shares, in Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and that unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of 27 per cent. dividends or 80 per cent. dividends in cash, stock or bonds you have read about for the past month, nor 100 per cent., nor the tenth of one per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par without buying into a prospective law suit, it would be a good investment if it was as valuable a stock as represented; but never having been a plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock at any price with a law suit on top of it." It will be seen from these extracts, that I publicly claimed last fall the right to purchase the stock, and avowed frankly that I would have been willing to pay for twenty shares if I did not buy into a prospective law-suit, but that no possible profit could induce me to involve myself in litigation. Having four years before this speech voluntarily abandoned a contract to purchase at the rate I had stated, and on the very grounds I had stated, and having no certificate of ownership of stock in it, my answer to the charges then made are the exact truth, and then I frankly accepted whatever odium might attach to a willingness to purchase and to hold its stock, as I then understood it. I will add that what I then said last September, that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me any of this stock, has been repeatedly printed during this session, with the essential word "Give" omitted, entirely changing its sense. Ames, having swore on December 17, in his original statement before the Committee, in which he declared (see page 21 of evidence, which embodied the exact facts) that he could not remember having paid me any dividends, now declares that in June, 1868, a check payable to the initials "S. C." or bearer for $1,200, but not endorsed by me nor any one else, was paid by him to me as a cash dividend of the Credit Mobilier. In answer to this charge I repeat again that I have not the slightest knowledge or recollection or belief that I ever saw this check or any other check of Ames' till he presented it before this committee, nor that I have ever been paid or proffered by him, directly or indirectly, in check, stock or bonds, twelve hundred, or one hundred, or one dollar, on any account whatever. I further state that I have not the slightest knowledge, recollection or belief that I ever heard there was or could be any cash dividends on the Credit Mobilier till the discussion of last fall, and I am as positive as I can be of any fact in the past that Ames never spoke to me of this last dividend, and never paid or proffered to me in person or through any other channel any check or money or bonds on that or any other account. It seems to me impossible and incredible that I should have received the check without remembering that addition to my income, and especially a check drawn so singularly to the initials, and not containing my name at all, nor could I have talked to him when he failed, as I did, about letting the $500 go which I had paid him on dividend stock if he had paid me an overplus of seven hundred dollars. I must add that until to-day I have never heard of the certificate for $1,500 of Union Pacific bonds, sixty dollars interest on which Ames has paid me in January, 1869, and I would not have been more astonished to have been charged by him with the assassination of one of his family than I have been by his charges that he paid me either $1,200 or $60, or any other amount whatever, on stock that I had abandoned.

I will add that for over four years I have spoken in my family of this transaction exactly as I described it in my testimony of January 7th, namely, that I had contracted to purchase and paid about $500; had heard threatened an acrimonious litigation among its principal stockholders, and had therefore abandoned it without receiving any dividend or certificate, but at a loss of money I had paid upon it, and of the fact of these conversations I will produce evidence. I come now to the bank deposits of $1,200 in bills for June 24, 1868, and the committee will remember that I really invited the examination of my bank accounts by stating to them, unasked, that I kept my accounts at the First National Bank, where all my checks were deposited, and would be found endorsed by me, whether payable to order or bearer. Difficult as it is to recall all the transactions of five years in a public man's life, I will state to the committee where all the money came from that was deposited from June 22d, 1868, and will add that it was the month immediately succeeding my nomination for the office I now hold, and the total deposit was $1,968.63, and there being no previous deposit later than the 1st of June, it shows that this amount was an accumulation of moneys paid to me during the intervening three weeks. This is also proven by the dates of the checks deposited. One check was for $1,863, dated June 13th, signed by I. N. Seymour, since deceased, one of $250, dated June 12th, signed by E. C. Cardin, and one for $500, dated June 19th, signed by T. Denny & Co., none of them having the slightest connection with the subject of the investigation before this committee. Of the deposit of bills for $200 I am positive were paid me by my step-father, Matthews, on account of a debt he owed me. In December, 1867, I paid $455 for a piano bought for his daughter, the check for which is in bank, and I agreed to wait for most of it until summer, when he expected to be better able to pay me. After my nomination in 1868, I had numberless appeals for contributions for political expenses in various localities, for processions, bands, charity, religious aid, &c., and I had promised to contribute as promptly and as largely as possible to the legitimate expenses of the convass in my sharply contested State of Indiana. I therefore asked Matthews to pay me his indebtedness as soon as he could, so as to assist me in meeting those demands incident to my new position. During the month of June, 1868, and as nearly as I can fix the time, about the middle of the month, he paid me $200 in bills on the account, and early next month he paid me another instalment, completing the payment before Congress adjourned late in July. I am very confident that this $200 formed part of this $1,200 deposited, being part of my cash receipts between the deposits of June 1st and 22d. About the time this payment, and as near as I can fix the date, about the middle of the month of June, and very soon after the payment of Matthews, I was opening my letter mail at the breakfast table in accordance with my usual custom, and found an envelope within another envelope, post marked "New York." On opening the inner envelope I found it contained a letter written by George W. Nesbitt, congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomination for the Vice Presidency, and saying that the writer desired to send me confidentially the remittance enclosed to aid me in bearing the expenses of the canvass, but wished it kept secret, as neither his family nor any one would ever know it unless I told them. Enclosed in this was a greenback note for one thousand dollars. It was as gratifying as it was liberal, and holding up the letter and bill, I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. The fact of sending so large a bill by mail was commented upon, and the magnitude of the gift was discussed, when Matthews remarked that it came in good time, either he or I referring to the appeal of Conner, Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, for money to aid in arranging for the canvass in active progress. There the bill was then passed around from hand to hand and examined. I am sure I deposited it with $200 I had received from Matthews, and purchased on the very same day, as the bank books show, a draft for the exact amount of this remittance, and in exact accordance with the donor's wish, and exactly as discussed at my table at the time, and sent it at once to the Chairman of the Republican Committee at Indianapolis. Fortunately this does not rest on my own testimony alone. Living witnesses will tell the committee they remember the receipt of this bill and the contents of the letter in which it was enclosed, and that it was at once discussed how it should be used to carry out Nesbitt's desire, and the drafts presented and sworn to by the cashier of the bank proves that the very day I deposited $1,200 in bills I bought and remitted out of my deposit a draft for one thousand dollars to the chairman of the Indiana State Committee. That draft, endorsed by Conner, was found in the bank here, and laid before your committee the next day after the bank deposit was testified to, my counsel at the time promising to connect it with my evidence. My family at the time consisted of my mother, since deceased, my step-father, Mr. Matthews, and my half-sister, Mrs. Hollister, whose residence is in a distant town beyond the Rocky Mountains. I said it was fortunate there were living witnesses to this besides myself, for on a thorough examination of the accounts and papers of Nesbitt, made by his executor at my request, Nesbitt having died next year, no trace of it is there found. He had carried out exactly what he wanted, that it was intended to be confidential, unknown even to his family, and if it was revealed it would have to be by me, and he evidently sent it in a bill the more surely to accomplish the object.

During the last eight or ten years the accumulation of my letters has been so extraordinary that it has been my regular habit to destroy nine-tenths of them. Those that are not destroyed are not filed, but kept in their envelopes until they crowd my drawers and tables, and are then laid up, but not chronologically, to be stowed away wherever room for them can be found. Indeed, Mr. Chauncey, of the House employes, after I had left that wing of the capitol for the Senate wing, in 1869, happened to find a box full of old letters thus tied up, the loss of which I had entirely overlooked. I have gone three times over all the letters I have preserved and not found this letter, or any political letters for June, 1868. The acknowledgment of this draft of one thousand dollars sent to Indiana can't be found, though fortunately the bank was able to find the draft itself. The letters accompanying the three checks deposited on the 22d of June have also been destroyed, so that I am unable to produce either of the five letters relating to the transactions of that day. I remember distinctly that after my nomination my mail increased enormously, amounting to fifty, if not sometimes one hundred letters, per day, and their preservation seemed so impossible that I remember, as at others do more than once, almost filling a waste basket with fragments of destroyed letters. But, as I said, I deposited the draft, which testifies for itself. There are living witnesses here to prove that I received at that time this thousand dollar bill, one of them having made a three thousand mile mid-winter journey alone to tell this committee her recollection of it.

When my book account was examined here, the cashier was asked what the forty-five thousand dollars footings meant, and he replied to the inquiry that it was the amount of debts and credits. When the accounts were finally balanced, it was telegraphed to the New York *Tribune* that night that the banks showed that I deposited $45,000 in one year, and the inference of course was that I could therefore easily have forgotten the $1,200 in question. As my general accounts have thus been made a subject of discussion, and as I have no secrets in regard to them, I feel it my right now to correct this misstatement. This total was for three years, not one year, namely, from December, 1865, to October, 1868, inclusive, and embraced, besides other cash accounts, changes made in my investments, the avails of a laborious life, and which changes were mainly on the advise of valued friends in New York, Baltimore and the west. On the debtor side are purchases of $5,000 seven-thirties of the bank, between December, 1865, and April, 1866, mainly from receipts for lecturing; one share of New York *Tribune* stock at $6,000, in January, 1867; a present of $1,000 in the early part of the same year to my mother, then the head of my family; an investment of $5,000 in an iron company of Lake Superior; an investment of $5,000 in bonds of a Pennsylvania steel company; a house and lot in South Bend, near the post-office, which I am glad to state is worth now nearly double the $2,200 I paid for it; a loan of $445 to Matthews, as stated; an investment of $5,000 in a western rolling mill, and the payment of $1,750 to Mr. Rickstein Burroughs for money borrowed of him. This amounts to $30,000 out of $45,000, the transactions of these three years.

The deposits on the credit side that enabled me to pay these amounts were as follows: During these years I was lecturing on my stage coach ride of 1865 across the continent, during November, in the holiday recess, on Saturday, in the early part of the session, and during the spring, when Congress adjourned in March, receiving from $100 to $200 per lecture. I received in all about $12,000 from this source, of which I estimate about $10,000 was deposited here. I sold the five thousand in seven-thirties, and also sold the *Tribune* share at $6,100, and Matthews returned me the $455 he owed me. Besides these items, I sold sixty-two shares of Adams Express stock at 74¼, and a lot of second mortgage bonds of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad for $4,920, making about $31,000 in all, which offsets the $30,000 in investments I charged against them.

Of course the committee understands that in bank accounts, where changes of investments are made the same money alters the figures three or four times over. Thus I deposited my lecturing money, bought seven-thirties, sold them at an advance, and used the proceeds for another investment. I bought a *Tribune* share mainly out of similar receipts, sold it at an advance, and again invested the proceeds. A large part of the money I drew from the Sergeant-at-Arms for my salary was deposited in the bank, as I paid my housekeeping expenses there. It has taken all my dividends, besides my salary, to pay my expenses for the past half dozen years, and hence my willingness to follow the counsel of better financiers than myself in investments and changes of investments.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland, Colfax testified that he thought he received $1,000 the day after he received the money from Matthews, when witness told Ames that he (Colfax) must be out of it. Ames put his hand in his pocket, took out a small coin, and offering it to witness, said, "Consider I have bought it back." Witness always had a great repugnance to law suits, and drew out of the Credit Mobilier for that purpose; would have been glad to get out of the Credit Mobilier at the cost of twice the sum he paid. Ames received the $1,000 from Nesbitt about the middle of the month succeeding the nomination. If he had received the $1,000 from New York and $1,200 from Ames also, he would have deposited both of them.

The Spanish Throne.

AMADEUS' ABDICATION ACCEPTED.

A Republic Declared.

NUMEROUS CANDIDATES FOR THE VACANT THRONE.

AMADEUS' ABDICATION.

LONDON, February 12.—No further news has been received from Madrid. The announcement of the abdication produces a profound sensation in Berlin. German papers hint that it was caused by French intrigues.

Yesterday the two houses of the Cortes assembled at a late hour, and the formal message of abdication was read. It states that the King has maturely considered his course; that he accepted the crown under the belief that the people would support him; that he was deceived; that if his enemies were foreigners he would not have taken the course; that Spain has been in perpetual disquiet and all his efforts to put an end to the intrigues have been unavailing; that he has no wish to remain on the throne as king of a party.

Upon the completion of the reading the Senate and Congress met together and constituted themselves a sovereign Cortes. Senor Rivero, President of Congress, in a brief speech, declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of sovereign decrees. The abdication of Amadeus was then accepted unanimously. A Commission from the members of the Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another Commission to accompany the King to the frontier. Senor Pio then proposed a resolution establishing the Republic and vesting in the Assembly supreme power. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas against 32 nays.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, February 12.—The Cortes to-day elected the following Government: Figueras, for President of Council, received 244 votes; Cordoba, Minister of War, 239; Pi Y. Margall, Minister of the Interior, 243; Nicholas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 242; Francis Salmeron, Minister of Colonies, 238; Beranger, Minister of Marine, 246; Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 245; Becerra, Minister of Public Works, 233; Echegaray, Minister of Finances, 242.

The newly elected members of the Government took the ministerial bench. Figueras then addressed the Assembly. He said he owed his appointment to political circumstances. He believed Ames would have been nominated had he been present. He promised that the Spanish people should in the future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representatives. He then read numerous telegrams from the provinces, showing that the public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped the Republic would be established forever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her just independence in the affairs of Europe. He believed that other Latin nations would not be slow to imitate her example. The Government now chosen would ensure national integrity.

CARLISTS AT WORK.

PARIS, Feb 12.—The Telegraph reports that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spain, to push his claims to the throne.

A meeting was held at the residence of the Duke D'Aumale yesterday, at which 100,000,000 francs were subscribed to aid the Duke De Monpensier in operations against the Republic in Spain. Masses are to be celebrated for the success of the Bourbon cause.

Prince Francois D'Assise, consort of ex-Queen Isabella, has left Paris for Madrid. Senor Olozaga to-day took leave of President Thiers, and leaves probably for the same destination.

THE ARMY DIVIDED.

LONDON, February 13.—A special from Paris says it is reported in that city this morning that the troops in the regular army of Spain are divided in their choice of the form of Government. The cavalry, it is said, have pronounced in favor of a monarchy, with Prince Asturias, son of Ex-Queen Isabella, as King, while the infantry are in favor of a Republic.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ORGANIZED.

MADRID, February 13.—The two Houses of the Cortes convened to-day in joint session, as the National Assembly of Spain, and proceeded to effect a permanent organization. Senor E. Marios, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President of the Assembly, in place of Senor Figuerola, Chairman *pro tem.*, receiving 222 votes. Senor Martos, on taking the chair, delivered a patriotic speech, which was loudly cheered from all parts of the house.

THE COUNTRY QUIET.

All civil and military authorities of the provinces, as far as heard from, have given in their adhesion to the new *regime*. The city and country, with the exception of the districts where Carlist bands are present, continue tranquil.

DEPARTURE OF AMADEUS.

Amadeus and the members of his family met with the most respectful consideration at the railway stations on their way to the Portguese frontier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114⅜.

WE are in receipt of a copy of the new charter proposed for the city. We will take occasion, within a few days, to make a careful review of its contents.

THE adoption by the House of General Butler's bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, will, provided the Senate ratify the action of the House, cut off the insurance companies, and probably save the Government, at least, $5,000,000 of money. We have already stated our faith in the justice of this bill.

IN another column we give an editorial synopsis of the report of the Committee on Commerce relative to internal communication between different sections of the country. We have also at hand the masterly speech delivered by General Negley in the House on the same subject. Were our columns not so entirely occupied, we would give in this issue several excerpts from this address, and will hereafter advert to such of his facts and arguments as are not included in the report of the Committee.

THE Senate Committee in Caldwell's case have concluded to let him down easy. He was merely "illegally elected," a decision which saves him from expulsion, and permits him to go again before the legislature for legal election. The bribery was proved,—but he was a lamb at the business, and was adjudged the victim of a false education. It remains now to be seen whether those paid for voting for him once, will, without further financial persuasion, vote for him again.

IT REALLY seems as though Philadelphia need not be nervously anxious over the question of means for the Centennial celebration. Philadelphia has contributed nearly $2,000,000 through her various organizations, and this is certainly enough to start with. The *Press* reported $1,700,000 several days ago, and since reports $100,000 from the horse railroad companies. As the time draws near, popular interest will increase, and with it, subscriptions will be more abundant. It is too early yet for Philadelphia to be nervous.

WE sincerely hope the intimations contained in our local report, that the difficulty between the people of Beaver Falls, and the proprietors of the Cutlery Works, is likely to be amicably adjusted. This accords with our views of the case, and is not only wise, but the only feasible method of solving the trouble. The Economites are, we believe, a fair minded people, and if they have unwittingly done injustice to working classes at Beaver Falls, we believe they will be disposed to remedy it. At all events, it was entirely wise to candidly and pleasantly call their attention to the subject, and thus seek to remedy the wrong in an amicable manner.

REPRESENTATIVE COGHLIN, of California, is about to introduce a bill in Congress, which, it is hoped, will entirely remedy the difficulties experienced on account of Chinese labor. It is more stringent than any other bill. It provides that any contract for labor made in any foreign country for more than one year, shall be regarded as a contract for servile labor, and the contractor shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. This fixes the penalty just where it should fall,—on the capitalist. The present session of Congress is, however, too near its close to admit of anything being done.

THE *Dispatch*, finding it inconvenient to further defend its foolish attitude relative to the new charter, seeks to skulk out of its false position by making a personal attack on Mr. Long, formerly connected with the GAZETTE, and by a false statement in regard to the GAZETTE itself. Mr. Long did not write the strictures that seem to have hurt the *Dispatch* so badly. If he had written them, it would be exceedingly unmanly and mean in the *Dispatch* editors to go behind the impersonality of a journal, to attack an individual. Yet we suppose that nothing better can be looked for from the *Dispatch*. The GAZETTE has not "recanted" in reference to the new charter, having nothing to recant, and the assertion that it did, constitutes a very small hole for the *Dispatch* to crawl through, out of its foolish difficulty.

IF the exceptions of the counsel of Lynch, convicted of murder a few weeks ago, in this city, are valid, and they are accounted worthy a hearing by the Supreme Court, there has been very culpable looseness in conducting the criminal business of this county. It is claimed that the Grand Jury which found the indictment was illegally drawn, the traverse jury wrongly selected; that he was tried in a Court which has no legal existence, and that the proceedings of the trial were inaccurate in several particulars. The last item is comparatively trivial, but those relating to the juries and the Court, while technical, indicate a culpable carelessness or ignorance somewhere, if they shall prove to be well founded. While the Grand Jury that indicted and the jury that tried Lynch may have been composed of as careful and intelligent persons as can be selected, it still is true that the proper legal forms should be observed. Of course, it does not follow that because the exceptions are set down for argument, that therefore they will be allowed; nor that, if found to be technically correct, they will be allowed to interfere with the verdict; yet the fact that such exceptions are taken seems to point to a looseness in the practice of our Courts that ought to be swiftly remedied. At all events, the working up of these items has served to prolong Lynch's life, perhaps a year.

COL. D. L. EATON.

The many friends of Col. D. L. Eaton, in this city, will be pained to know he closed his life at his home in Washington, D. C., Sunday, the 16th inst. A letter from his most estimable lady, received only the day before, informed us that he had been confined to his house since the early part of November, but was then better. But a letter just received from Col. Eaton's intimate friend, General Howard, conveys the painful intelligence that the hope was delusive. Last Summer he spent in Maine, and returned in the early part of Autumn to Washington, improved, as he thought, in health, to enter upon his new duties as Cashier of the First National Bank. He was soon, however, laid aside from labor.

Colonel Eaton was born in Perry, Maine, about 1826. He fitted for College in Yarmouth of that State, and graduated with honor in Bowdoin College. After teaching two years he studied law in Portland, under Judge Shepley, now of the United States Circuit Court. He then came west and soon settled in this city, where he was for some time one of the editors and proprietors of this paper, and subsequently was connected with the *Commercial Journal*.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the army as paymaster, and continued to serve until its close. At the termination of the war he settled in Washington, and was one of the most efficient officers of the Freedman's Bank. He was justly and highly esteemed in that city, being a Trustee of Howard University, a member of the Council, and a most efficient member of the Congregational Church in that city. Twice he was appointed by the President Councilor. Although in feeble health, he took an active part in the affairs of his adopted city, as his able speech in behalf of generous improvements, and his elaborate report on the importance of and advantages for manufactories there, fully show.

He was a modest, unobtrusive man, making no pretentions to anything he was not. He was honest above suspicion, generous, despising all meanness. He was a warm friend, a kind and affectionate husband and father, a sincere and earnest Christian. He was an excellent scholar, an easy and brilliant writer and speaker. He has left a most estimable wife and a son and daughter.

We cannot do better than to add the closing part of Gen. Howard's letter to a friend in this city:

"It is 25 years since you met him and me at Yarmouth. How noble he was at 19 and 20, as a student—square, honest, frank; able as a speaker, temperate as a leader. His later life had all the virtues of his earlier, with Christian graces superadded. His failing health crippled him, yet he has had a complete life, and is now at home with God. His wife is greatly afflicted. but full of Christian hope; his little ones sob aloud, but they count on seeing him again. Death hath no sting, no real sting, because God giveth the victory through our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

OUR INLAND COMMERCE.

We have called attention to the importance of the proposed development of the internal commerce of the country, by means of a series of canals, connecting the navigable waters of the interior with those of the seaboard, and hoped Congress would be able to mature legislation on the subject, during its present session. This hope is partially disappointed. We are in receipt of an elaborate report of the House Committee on Commerce, stating its inability to mature bills on this subject, but reports back the original bill referred to it, and a special bill providing for the appointment of a board of Commissioners of Commerce, recommending its passage. The object of this is, to have the Commission gather up facts and statistics, by means of which the subject may be more intelligently considered hereafter.

The comprehensive nature of the work of internal improvement suggested may be readily seen when we consider the number and importance of the bills before the Committee. These included one for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the American side; the Ohio River Improvement; the James River and Kanawha canal; and the Atlantic and Great Western canal. The Committee, while affirming that it was deficient in information presents, in its report, a mass of facts not only interesting, but highly important. The importance of the Niagara ship canal is briefly, but very strongly stated:

"It is no less than whether we, as a whole nation and people, shall continue to expand and increase in population, prosperity and wealth, or whether, by a parsimonious policy, we shall hamper, cripple and blight one of the most important industries of the whole country; indeed, the one upon which all others are dependent, to wit: its agricultural interest. It needs no argument to prove that upon the development and prosperity and industry depends the prosperity and development of all others, and therefore we shall offer none."

The States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakotah Territory, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan cluster around or are close to the northern lakes, which will be tapped by this canal. The six principal staples of these States, for the year 1872, reach the vast sum of $705,168,624; and in 1880, it is estimated, these will reach $1,743,482,677. This vast quantity of staples, consisting of wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, sheep, and wool. are, to a very large extent, withheld from its general market, because of the lack of transportation.

The proposed length of this canal is a trifle more than seven miles, and its estimated cost, just after the war, when labor and materials were high, $12,095,438. If made equal to the navigable capacity of the lakes, the committee contend that it will relieve western farmers of the oppressive extortions of those who control the grain elevators at Buffalo, and of the New York canals. It is contended, also, that the benefit will accrue to the lumber trade of the lakes, to the iron, copper and silver ore interests of Lake Superior, and the coal and iron interests of this State. Also, that several new industries will be developed. In the saving on tonnage alone, $10,000,000 will be annually realized to the West and Northwest. But, most important of all, the *balance of trade with Europe could, by means of this canal, be turned in our favor*. At the present time England imports 160,000,000 bushels of wheat, and half as much more of other grain, and Europe imports 500,000,000 bushels. These are brought from the Baltic and Black Sea provinces at from thirty-five to forty-five cents per bushel for transportation. With this canal open, we can supply the demand at a cost of thirty cents or less. Now, $1,000,000,000 of our bonds are held in Europe. The balance of trade, and various forms of interest, call for the exportation, yearly, of $200,000,000 in specie—this heavy drain preventing specie payments. Let this demand be supplied in breadstuffs, and the whole is changed.

Relative to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River, the Committee pertinently says: "Through a remarkable combination of physical circumstances this channel presents geographical and commercial advantages so eminently conducive to the prosperity and wealth of the whole country as to make its improvement a question of sweeping nationality. It is a material part of the grand system of continuous water transit from the headwaters of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, and the main thoroughfare for the proposed canals through the interior of Virginia, traversing the great Apalachian coal-field, and almost boundless deposits of iron, to Hampton Roads on the sea, and via the Tennessee, Coosa and Ocmulgee rivers, threading the rich mineral and cotton districts of Georgia to the harbor of Altamaha sound on the Atlantic ocean." Sixteen States are affected by the navigation of the Ohio. It is a national highway, governed by national authority. It promotes very many national interests by facilitating intercourse, aids commerce, contributes to the operations of war, enhances the resources of the nation, develops the producing agencies of every branch of trade, and exchanges the gifts of nature for those of the arts and sciences. Several of the arguments applicable to the Niagara canal, refer, with equal force, to the question of navigating the Ohio river. The ease with which the work of improvement can be accomplished, call for its speedy beginning.

The James River and Kanawha Canal,—the central water line, is designed to connect the capacious roadsteads at the mouth of the Chesepeake Bay with the James, Kanawha and Ohio rivers, thus forming an almost straight line across the continent to the Mississippi basin. This line from the mouth of the Ohio, to Hampton Roads, is 1,133 miles in length. This will furnish a shorter water route to New York, than the routes of which the Erie canal is a part, and drain an entirely different region of country, besides being open through the entire year, while the Erie canal is closed during five very important months, each year. It will also bring the wheat crop of Mississippi within shipping reach of Europe. The advantage both to the East and the West, in the cheapening of freight, is a very strong consideration,—the estimate being that it will save $50,000,000 a year to the west, and cheapen food very materially at the east.

No question exists as to the feasibility of the work. Four years of time, and $48,000,000 are the estimates,—while on a basis of 7,000,000 of through tonnage it is claimed that $1,000,000 can be set apart for repairs annually,—four and a half per cent. interest paid on the bonds, and three and three quarter millions set aside annually as a sinking fund. As considerations in behalf of the Government assuming the work, Virginia and West Virginia propose to relinquish their interest, which is $7,400,000 of preferred stock, representing money actually expended in prosecuting the work to Buchanan. There is a debt, however, of $1,600,000, which, it is understood, can be liquidated at a less sum.

The Atlantic and Great Western canal is designed to connect the Coosa, Etowah and Ocmulgee rivers, the Tennessee river at Gautersville, Alabama, with the Atlantic at Savannah, Georgia. It is of less importance than either of the projects already mentioned, but as completing a series of internal improvements, is of great value. We have confined ourselves to a mere sketch of the plans proposed, and the arguments used in their support. Their importance will justify further mention at another time.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

You seem to be editorially exercised over the "Heathen Chinee" question. I think you are correct in your explanation of the law of this case. That while it is lawful for the Chinese as for the Irish or Teuton to leave his own country and adopt this, it is not lawful for our citizens to import from any foreign country laborers under labor contracts. This, as you say, would be a species of slavery, against which American law and American sentiment are equally protestant. But is it not true that the very men who make the most noise about the Chinese are themselves to blame for their advent among us? I mean the Irish, Welsh and English, and to some extent also the American mechanics and laboring men, coal miners, mill hands, and all classes of work people, have by their combinations, leagues and unions sought to reduce hours and advance wages to such an extent that mills and mines and most kinds of business employing capital are from time to time suspended because it is found impossible to submit to the increased expenses without positive loss. Just now a movement is on foot for a strike by the coal diggers for five cents per bushel, which is two cents more than I paid for coal delivered at my door when I commenced housekeeping, in 1833. How is it possible for this country to supply its manufactures to other countries if we pay double as much for eight hours' labor as England pays for ten or twelve hours'. In such circumstances all the markets we can hope to supply would be the home market, and even that can only be held by imposing high protective tariffs. Capital very naturally withdraws itself from unremunerative employment, and the combinations for short hours and high wages are driving capital away from mills and factories to engage in banking or other uses.

The Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, if I am rightly informed, after investing a very large sum in buildings and machinery, and running their works for a year or two with such hands as were here, at the wages they demanded, found it had lost about $60,000. It was at once apparent that unless the cost of making cutlery could be reduced, the works must stop and a large loss be incurred. The alternative was cheaper labor, and the experiment is being made with Chinese labor. The proprietors could not raise the price of cutlery, and therefore are trying to reduce the cost of its manufacture. Should they be blamed for this? The life of their enterprise depends on it. Let the mechanics and laboring men see to it that they don't overdo the business of short hours and high wages. They ought to be paid good wages for reasonable hours. If they don't content themselves with this, the people will demand that strict laws be passed to encourage the immigration of people who will be content with fair equivalents for work. There may be such a tyranny in the leagues and combinations as will compel the country to shake them off. It will be their own fault if, by their excesses, they bring this about. They ask for laws making eight hours a day's work, and then strike for higher wages. They say they want time for improving their minds. Where are the libraries or lyceums they have founded? Where do they go instead? Thousands of them are spending their leisure and their wages at the saloons of dissipation. Of a Saturday evening, in this city, there is not one of them at the library or lecture-room, but crowds of them in the haunts of demoralizing, amusement, or intemperance. Better, far, for them and for the country to combine with the capital of the country to make themselves and the country prosperous and happy. The man who labors at a useful calling deserves liberal wages, such as will enable him to raise and educate his family and acquire a freehold; but not such as is fatal to his employer and to the general welfare.

JUSTICE.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHICAGO boasts nearly 3,000 bar-rooms.

THE police arrested 405 persons in New York last week.

KANSAS has 25,000,000 acres of land awaiting settlers.

THERE are nearly 118,422 farms in Kentucky, containing 168 acres each.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS from the West are very abundant and cheap in Eastern markets.

A YOUTH of seventeen was married to a woman of fifty, at Bagdad, Kentucky, recently.

THERE were 551 deaths, 467 births, 159 marriages and 51 still-births in New York last week.

IT is estimated that the profits for the last ten years on the sewing machines manufactured in this country amount to $200,000,000.

THE Duluth *Herald* claims that there are more iron safes in that city, and less money in them, than in any other city of similar size in the Union.

THE census of Brazil is completed. The population is ten millions, including nearly two million slaves and two hundred and fifty thousand aborigines.

AT Sandusky, Ohio, recently, the wife of a saloon keeper completely routed a party of quarrelsome roughs by throwing cayenne pepper over them.

SOME scoundrels at New York city, with the most evil designs in view, are mailing lithographed letters all over the Northwest to respectable girls, offering them high salaries to come to New York and study for the stage.

THE Paris *Kentuckian* tells of a monster mink skin, measuring four feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. The skin itself measures two feet two inches in length. The animal was trapped on Slate Creek, in Montgomery county.

A NEWFOUNDLAND dog, not long since, placed himself between his master's child and the open grate toward which it was crawling in Nashua, N. H., and remained there, though scorched and blistered, until persons came into the room and rescued the child.

A GERMAN preacher near Dayton, who objects to his congregation chewing tobacco in church, requested them to leave their "cuds" out of doors on a flat rail, in a fence corner, under the steps—anywhere, for there would be no danger of the birds, geese, hogs, or anything eating it or carrying it away."

THOUSANDS of acres of land in Michigan are covered with a growth of sweet fern, which has hitherto been supposed to be worthless, but it has been found that for tanning purposes it is unequalled, and that it yields forty per cent. extract, while hemlock yields but fourteen. It promises to be very valuable.

AN English newspaper, speaking of the large amount of coal imported from the United States into the United Kingdom, thinks it probable that eventually a system of iron steam colliers of large tonnage will carry United States coal to all parts of the world. Some vessels now loading for the export trade have a capacity of 4,000 tons.

A HORRIBLE SCENE took place at Waterford, Ireland, a week or two ago. Some neighbors sat up to hold a wake over a corpse, and when the house was entered in the morning the occupants were found lying beside the coffin in a beastly state of intoxication. What added to the unpleasant nature of the scene was that the corpse was in a state of putrefaction.

THE French Government has just given an order for 1,200 small wooden houses destined for the penitentiary colony of New Caledonia. These buildings, which may be set up and taken to pieces with the greatest facility, are composed each of two rooms—one for the habitation of the colonist, and the other to serve as a workshop. Each costs the State about 200 francs.

"WEARING of the green" may be rather dangerous, even in a ball-room. A lady in London was recently conveyed from the gay and festive scene prostrated by exhalations from the beautiful green robe which she wore. The most powerful antidotes failed to recover the fair one; but when a friend kneeled and whispered to her that "her false hair was coming off," she recovered instantly.

THE *Appeal* tells of a Memphis lady who wrote to a New York matrimonial agent for a husband. The agent transferred the letter to a crusty old bachelor, who, in replying to it, accidentally substituted for his own photograph that of a pet ourang-outang. The lady answered: "There is certainly not much personal beauty about you, but you appear to have an honest, manly face. I accept."

PERSONAL.

OVER two hundred priests in full canonicals attended the funeral of Rev. Father Starr.

THURLOW WEED is writing his recollections of the late Horace Greeley and his times.

MRS. MEADE, widow of General George G. Meade, is visiting relatives in Belleville, Illinois.

EX-SENATOR ROBERT M. T. HUNTER has a poor farm on the Rappahannock river in the tide-water part of Virginia.

MOSES H. GRINNELL lately left Nice to continue his tour of the world. He will return home by way of San Francisco.

GEN. FREMONT, who is now in this country, denies that a suit has been commenced against him in Paris, as reported.

THE ex-Queen Isabella of Spain met her husband for the first time in several years at the late funeral of the Duke de San Ricardo in Paris.

THE next English celebrity to visit our shores will probably be Toole, the London comedian, who is said to possess the power to make a cat laugh.

ROBERT TYLER, ex-clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and son of President John Tyler, is editor of the *Advertiser*, the Democratic State organ at Montgomery, Ala.

MISS A. A. HEUSS has filed a petition, at St. Louis, against Edward O'Neil, in which she claims $10,000 as damages for a failure on his part to keep his promise of marriage.

MAJOR GENERAL JOS. WHEELER, commander of Wheeler's celebrated Confederate cavalry and a West Pointer, has married a rich lady in Northern Alabama, and lives at his ease.

MAJOR GENERAL IRVIN MCDOWAL, commander of the Military Division of the South, is on a visit to New Orleans, where he will remain a few days, and then leave for a visit to Florida posts.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE has written an interesting letter to the *London Anthenaeum* about George Keats, brother of the poet, who settled in Kentucky, and whose widow is still living in Louisville.

QUEEN VICTORIA is making extensive alterations and improvements in the royal palaces, and it is understood that during the coming season she will be more frequently seen in public than at any time since the death of the Prince Consort.

DR. LAS VIGNES, a French physician of Virginia City, Nev., and a pioneer of California, while mixing himself a customary drink in a drug store, the other morning, by mistake substituted aconite for bitters, and died in a few hours.

M. THIERS is having a difficulty with an Englishman named Bowles, who got possession of his manuscripts, &c., during the Communist insurrection. Bowles sent the documents to England, where he now has them waiting for M. Thiers to purchase them at an enormous price.

THE Rev. Dr. Goddard states that Napoleon, when a boy, one day came home to his mother without shoes. His mother said to him, "Louis, what have you done with your shoes?" and he answered, "Mother, I met a poor beggar boy; he had no shoes, so I gave him mine." Goddard evidently does not read the American rural press.

THE last words of McNulty, who was hanged last Friday, at Peoria, Ill., should be added to the collection. The Sheriff was arranging the rope around his neck, and asked the doomed man: Isn't that a little too tight?" McNulty said: "It is a little too tight." The Sheriff was trying to loosen it a little, when McNulty said: "Never mind, Sheriff, it will be tighter than that in less than half a minute." So saying, he shot through the trap.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for, and during a period, of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The Cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, ETC.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates made from a die, the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, of the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five (25) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water-routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, adressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., or at the post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or, in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes." (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contract shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States to any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide, that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Pestmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and scaled, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Posmaster General.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

CARBOLIC SOAP,
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine Medical Cod Liver Oil is the greatest remedy of the age. Its virtue is proved daily, in arresting diseases of the throat and lungs, debility, scrofula, &c. We have constant reports from patients, stating that it helps them immediately, when everything else has failed. The article prepared by us is not unpleasant in taste, and can be taken with ease by the most delicate. We are the only parties in tis country making a special business of it. Be sure to get John C. Baker & Co.'s Oil 718 Market street, Philadelphia. Sold at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,

121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oc14-MWF

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

NO. 141 WOOD STREET,

Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in

Photograph and Picture Frames

which they offer at reasonable prices.

Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
a Specialty. de15-MWF

Geo. B. Miltenberger

SOLE AGENT FOR
The Kedzie Water Filters.
Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing.
Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.
NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY,
1a3:47 PITTSBURGH, PA.

STAINED GLASS.

MARSHALL & STEEL,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.
oc23:MWF

DRY GOODS.

1873. Feb. 13, 1873.

New Goods Specialties

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 18¾c, Striped Japs.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.

Also, SOLE AGENT for Western Pennsylvania for the celebrated

BAZAR PATTERNS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.

Housekeeping Goods

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8⅓c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 6¼c, Bleached Muslins, short lengths
At 8⅓c, All Linen Crash.
At 12½c, Wide Huck Toweling.
At 12½c, extra good Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Heavy Unbleached Muslin.

Towels, Crashes,
Table Linens,
Turkey Tablings,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Wide Shirtings,
Cheviot Shirtings,
Ticking Checks, &c.

A full stock at low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES ON COUNTER

FOR
Thursday, Feb. 13.

At 37½c, White Skirts.
At 50c, Buff Skirts, stamped.
At 62½c, Wool Embossed Skirts.
At 25c, Hemmed, Stitched, Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 75 cents.
At 25c, Gents' Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen.
At 50c, Embroidered Linen Collars, worth $1.
At $1, Embroidered Linen Sets, worth $2.
At 3c, Ladies' Ruffled Collars.
At 3c, Ladies' Linen Collars.
At 6c, Ladies' Colored Gloves.
At 37½c, Children's Linen Aprons.
At 50c, Black Alpaca Aprons.
At 25c, Ladies' Colored Dove Veils.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Silk Ties, worth $2.

Hamburg Edgings,
STAMPED WORK,

Lace Collars, Laces, Edgings, Children's Waists, Underwear, Robes, Skirts, Picques, &c.

To all of the above the attention of buyers is respectfully invited, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

Wholesale Department

Brown Cottons, all grades,
Bleached Cottons, all grades,
Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russia Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes

DRESS GOODS.

Black Alpacas, Black Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
Corded Alpacas and Poplins,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.,

At very low prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny

AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET,

FULL LINES OF
COTTON GOODS
JUST OPENED.

New Designs
IN PRINTS,
Of Popular Makes.

BLEACHED AND BROWN
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,

New Black Alpacas,
Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambrics.

Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices
Also large additions to stock of

Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Rufflings,
Shirt Fronts,
Corded Satins,
Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Braids,

And Small Trimmings generally.

DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK.
BOTTOM PRICES

Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.

H. J. LYNCH,

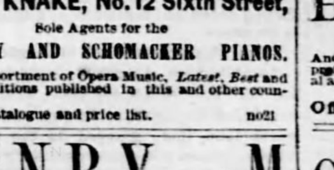
No. 96 Market Street.

Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.

COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

Pianos and Organs.



The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs in the City.

Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents

BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.

A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest*, *Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
Send for catalogue and price list. no21

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy
Country Blankets,
Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.
Also, a job lot of
WHITE QUILTS,
Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.
Also, a large lot of
REMNANTS,
Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.
Five Cases Dark Prints,
Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.
ONE CASE 33-INCH
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
AT 10 CENTS.
Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished
Bleached Muslin
Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
d28

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETINGS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,

In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
oc17

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
oc25

INSURANCE.

SOUTH SIDE

Fire Ins. Co.
2633 CARSON ST.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

R. B. BROWN, President,
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.,
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.

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Hugh Lafferty,	Jos. Keeling,
J. G. Fleishman,	Robt. Houlden,
Jos. Mohler,	H. Sunshine,
Fred. Schulte,	Geo. Geyer,
G. A. Mundorf,	A. Rapp.
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PROFESSIONAL.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

W. C. FRIEND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE, 61 GRANT STREET.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Market Street,
ARE
OPENING DAILY

New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
And Small Wares,

At low prices. Some extra good bargains in
Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannel,
Waterproof,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Shawls, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
se2

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not. Why? impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE 15 cents each. both for 25 cents.

Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooned, either at the store or at your residences, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
90 Wood street.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEES' SALE!

By virtue of an order and decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, the undersigned will upon the 10th day of March, A. D. 1873, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, and state of Pennsylvania, sell at public auction, the following described real estate, as the property of Gordon & Wright, bankrupts, viz: all that certain lot of ground with its appurtenances, situate in McClure Township, County of Allegheny, and state of Pennsylvania: beginning at a corner of lands of James H. Wright, Annie S. Phillips and Amelia E. Wright; thence along line of land of said Phillips and Amelia E. Wright, N. 17¾° W. 246½ feet to a private road; thence across it 27 45-100 feet to a post; thence recrossing it S. 80¾° E. 33 feet, to a post on its east side; thence by the same course and by land of James S. Liggett, 132 feet to a post; thence S. 75° E. 127 75-100 feet; thence N. 85° E. 114 4-100 feet to a post; thence S. 20¾° E. 187 feet to a point, and thence by land of said James H. Wright, S. 76¾° W. 295 feet to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 101 6-10 perches; and having thereon erected

A FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE

of six rooms and good cellar, also a Carriage House and Stable and other out buildings, it being the same premises which Geo. G. Frazier and wife by their Deed dated July 9th, 1872, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said Allegheny County, in Deed Book, vol. 301, page 6, &c., granted and conveyed to John T. Gordon, of the firm of Gordon & Wright, the equitable owners. This property will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon, now owned by the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., dated July 9th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office aforesaid in Mortgage Book, vol. 148, page 62, conditioned for the payment of $5,000 in three years from the date thereof with interest from its date, payable semi-annually: The interest thereon being paid up to January 9th, 1873.

ALSO

At the same time and place, clear and free from all liens. The following described real estate situate in the City of Allegheny (formerly the Borough of Manchester), County of Allegheny aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the north side of Fayette street, at the distance of 170 feet westwardly from Manhattan street; thence extending westwardly on Fayette street 23 feet 9 inches; thence extending back northwardly, preserving the same width, and one inch, to an alley, of which it has the privilege, and having therein erected a frame house of three rooms: being the same premises which William G. Frazier by Deed dated April 30th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office aforesaid in Deed Book vol. 297, page 4, &c., granted and conveyed to John T. Gordon and held by him in trust for the said firm of Gordon & Wright, Bankrupts.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash in hand, one-third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by tight Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

COLUMBUS COLEMAN,
JOSEPH APPLEGATE,
Assignees in Bankruptcy of Gordon & Wright, Bankrupts.
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1873. fe17:h73

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, at No. 1 September Term, 1872, in Partition of the real estate of JOHN ROSSITER, dec'd., the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, at the corner of Lacock and Craig streets, in the City of Allegheny, on TUESDAY, the 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain lot of ground in the First ward, of the City of Allegheny, on the north-west corner of Lacock and Craig streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Lacock and Craig streets; thence westwardly along Lacock street 110 feet to Isabella Court; thence northwardly along Isabella Court 21 feet; thence eastwardly by lot of said Joseph S. Caskey, and parallel with Lacock street 55 feet to a point; thence southwardly, parallel with Craig street 6¾ inches to a point; thence eastwardly by lot of said Joseph Caskey, and parallel with Lacock street 55 feet to Craig street, and thence southwardly along Craig street 20 feet 5¾ inches to Lacock street, the place of beginning, whereon are erected TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES.

TERMS—One-third cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining one-third at the decease of Mrs. Ann Maria Rossiter, widow of John Rossiter, deceased, the interest thereon from the confirmation of sale, to be paid annually to her during her natural life. The unpaid purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

WM. ROSSITER, Administrator.
C. HASBROUCK, Attorney for Petitioner.
LEGGATE & HAMILTON, Auctioneers.
JANUARY 29, 1873. ja29:g86-MWF

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned will expose at Public Sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, February 20, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain lot of ground situate in the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, fronting 22 feet on Centre avenue, near Arthurs street, and extending back 74 feet, being lot No. 20 in Wm. Porter's plan, having erected thereon a two story brick dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

A. G. McCANDLESS,
Executor of Rachel Dickson, deceased.
R. B. PETTY, Attorney,
No. 160 Fourth avenue. ja28:g84

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—At Pittsburgh, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES PROVOST, of East Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
fe5:h17-w Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS taken out letters of Administration c. t. a. on the estate of WM. A. RODGERS, deceased. All persons having claims will present them, and all persons indebted will make payment without delay to the undersigned, at the People's National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL REA, Executor.
PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1873. ja29:g80

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of JOHN P. PENNY, Esq., deceased, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to

THOMAS PENNY, Administrator,
fe5:h13-w McKeesport, Pa.

ORDINANCES.

[No. 263.]

AN ORDINANCE—To authorize a contract with the West Pittsburgh Gas Company for a supply of Gas to the city.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Mayor shall be and he is hereby authorized in the name and on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh, to make and enter into a contract with the West Pittsburgh Gas Company for a supply of Gas for all public lamps, and for all city offices, engine houses, station houses, market houses, and other public buildings owned or occupied by the city within the district occupied by said Company, at a rate not exceeding one dollar and a half ($1.50) per thousand cubic feet, and for the furnishing and erecting of all lamps and lamp posts in said district when ordered by said city, at a cost when completed and erected, not exceeding fifty dollars ($50) each, said contract to continue for the term of five years.

SEC. 2. That the amount due from the city to said Company shall be payable quarterly, and shall be ascertained by measurement the amount of Gas consumed in public lamps to be ascertained by means of two (2) meters furnished by said Company to said city, free of cost, one to be located on the low part of the line of their pipes, and one on the high part of said line, said Company to keep said meters and all meters used by said city and all public lamps of said city in good repair at all times, at the mere cost of the same to the city.

SEC. 3. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 327, February 11, 1873. fe17

[No. 264.]

AN ORDINANCE—Granting to Moorhead & Co. the privilege of erecting weigh scales.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That permission is hereby granted to Moorhead & Co. to erect weigh scales on Second avenue, in front of their property or near the 14th ward Station House.

SEC. 2. That said scales shall be constructed upon plans approved by the Street Commissioner of the District, and if at any time the said scale should be removed, they shall put the street in good and sufficient repair at their own cost and expense.

SEC. 3. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the city from ordering the removal of said scales upon sixty days notice thereof.

SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 327, February 12, 1873. fe17

DREKA

Fine Stationery
AND
Card Engraving.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
MWF Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

CARPETS!

EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

HARRISBURG.

Geary's Remains Viewed by Twelve Thousand People.

IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONIES YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1873.

The remains of ex-Governor Geary remained in the hall of the House of Representatives last night until nine o'clock, when they were removed to his residence. From half-past three until nine, there was a constant stream of people passing through the hall, with the exception of the interval between six and seven, when it slackened off. It is computed by those who kept count that between eleven and twelve thousand persons viewed the remains. They represented every condition of life, rich and poor, old and young, black and white.

IN THE CHURCH.

There was a heavy fall of snow last night, but this morning the weather cleared off and the day promised well for the out-door ceremonies. A large number of visitors arrived in Harrisburg by the night and morning trains, including delegations of Knights Templars and detachments of the National Guard. The Legislature met at ten o'clock, when the Joint Committee and pall bearers left the capitol to escort the remains to the First Presbyterian church, in Market square. After their return, at a quarter to eleven, the Legislative bodies, headed by their respective presiding officers, marched to the church, and were seated on one side, leaving the middle row of seats, fronting the altar, for the family relatives and friends of the deceased. The Knights Templars and citizens had seats in the rear of the church. A military guard on the outside of the building kept back the crowd, and enabled the programme of arrangements to be easily and orderly carried out.

The floral decorations in the church, about the chancel, were exquisitely beautiful, comprising a great profusion of lillies, japonicas, and camellias arranged in the form of crosses, anchors stars and hearts. On the left of the pulpit was a broken column of white japonicas and a vase of lillies, and on the right a floral combination of an anchor, heart and cross surmounted by a crown. From the reading desk a black cloth was suspended, above the casket, on which was inscribed the words "PEACEFULLY REST," circling the cipher "G."

After the family and relatives of the ex-Governor had been seated, the services commenced with the singing of the dirge "Lay him Low," by Miss Briggs, with the organ accompaniment. It was rendered with beautiful effect. The dirge was written by George H. Boker, of Philadelphia, and dedicated to Mrs. General Kearney, of New Jersey, whose husband was killed at Chantilly, in Pope's disastrous campaign. It is as follows:

LAY HIM LOW.

Close his eyes; his work is done;
What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise of moon, or set of sun,
Hand of man, or love of woman.
What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise of moon or set of sun?
Lay him low! Lay him low!

Leave him to God's watching eye,
Trust him to the hand that made him;
Mortal love weeps idly by;
God alone has power to aid him.
Trust him to the hand that made him;
Mortal love weeps idly by.
Lay him low! lay him low!

The invocation by Rev. Mr. Robinson followed, after which Rev. W. J. Stevenson read the ninety-first Psalm.

At the conclusion of the religious services, the Sir Knights deputed to act as pall bearers conveyed the remains to the hearse, the bands playing a dirge and the military presenting arms.

THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE.

The procession then formed in the manner indicated by the Chief Marshal in his published order. First came ten companies of the Pennsylvania National Guard, under the command of General Thomas J. Jordan. The staff of the deceased in the late war followed. Then an association of the 28th and 147th regiments Pennsylvania volunteers, and Knap's battery, under command of General Tyndale. The hearse, under the escort of Pilgrim Commandery Knights Templars, with commanderies from York, Lebanon, Greensburg, Scranton and Columbia followed. This part of the display was very fine and attracted much attention. The hearse was draped with the flag of the Second Pennsylvania regiment in the Mexican war, and drawn by four black horses. After the Templars came the family and relatives of the deceased. Ex-Governor Bigler and family, Governor Hartranft and lady, the heads of departments, the Executive Committee of the Union League of America, a Committee from the Constitutional Convention, and the two branches of the Legislature followed. Then the judiciary, the city authorities of Harrisburg and various civic associations.

The display was very fine, and the admirable arrangements of the Chief Marshal and the committees prevented any jar or confusion. The procession took its way through the principal streets, and in front of the Capitol to the cemetery, the bells tolling and the minute guns sounding. The sun shone brightly, and the air was keen and bracing; the stores and places of business were all closed, and many of the prominent buildings draped in mourning. The side-walks were crowded with people, as well as the windows of houses on the line of the procession. Arrived at the grave the beautiful ritual of the "Brethren of the Mystic Tie" was gone through, and the grave closed over all that is mortal of John W. Geary. A salute was fired over the grave by a military company. Throughout, the proceedings were in good taste, touching, solemn and impressive. The bearing of the people showed a general appreciation of what was due to the occasion, and evinced a sincere respect for the memory of the ex-Governor.

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1873.

EX-GOV. GEARY—A POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

There is hardly any thing to be added to what has already been published in regard to the circumstances of the death of ex-Governor Geary. He returned from a visit to New York on Friday, and talked to his friends on that evening of going to the funeral of a friend at Lewiston on Saturday. At breakfast, while engaged in pleasant converse with his family, he was stricken dead. There was no warning, no parting word. Yesterday a number of physicians of this city participated in a *post mortem* examination of the body, which was conducted by Dr. Goodwiner, formerly surgeon of a regiment in General Geary's command. It was made at the request of the family and friends, to ascertain the cause of his sudden death. Neither the brain nor the heart showed any sign of having been affected; the conclusion reached was that he died from syncope, which signifies fainting or swooning—a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart and of respiration, accompanied with a suspension of the action of the brain, and a temporary loss of sensation, volition and other faculties. Syncope, the physicians say, was caused by nervous prostration, the result of overwork and malarial cachexia—disordered condition of the system.

Governor Geary's brain was large, weighing 56½ ounces. The maximum weight of the adult male brain is about 64 ounces, and the minimum 34. ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

At 7½ o'clock the House met pursuant to adjournment, and took up the private calendar. The following western bills were passed:

No. 195. An act to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine from running at large in Pine Grove township, Warren county.

No. 198. An act to authorize the School Directors of Emlenton, Venango county, to borrow money, issue bonds and levy tax.

No. 200. An act to legalize the assessment made by the School Directors of Manor township, Armstrong county, to pay costs in certain cases.

No. 201. Supplement to an act authorizing the School Directors of Pleasantville, Venango county, to borrow money.

No. 205. An act conferring additional privileges on the Johnstown Savings Bank.

No. 214. An act to establish a ferry over the Allegheny river at Rosston, in Armstrong county.

Senate. No. 66. An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Bridge Company.

Senate. No. 26. An act to incorporate the Venango Bridge Company at Oil City.

No. 226. An act relating to road and bridge viewers in Cambria county.

No. 230. An act to annul the marriage contract between Jackson Walter and Lucy A., his wife.

No. 231. An act to annul the marriage contract between Edmund J. O'Neil and Margaret O'Neil, his wife.

No. 232. An act to annul the marriage contract between Lillie S. Evans and Charles H. Evans.

No. 234. An act to change the name of Bloody Run in the county of Bedford to that of Everette.

No. 235. An act to incorporate the Ellinboro Savings Bank in the county of Erie.

No. 238. An act to legalize provision heretofore made in mortgages of married women in the county of Washington.

Senate, No. 47. An act to authorize the holding of special courts in Fayette county.

No. 242. An act to repeal "an act" for the better and more impartial election of persons to serve as jurors in this commonwealth, so far as relates to the county of Allegheny.

No. 245. An act to cure the mistake of misnomers in Sheriff's deeds in the county of Washington.

Senate. No. 246. An act for the relief of William Kelly, a soldier of the war of 1812.

No. 247. Supplement to an act granting a pension to Jacob Hurst.

No. 254. An act to authorize the city of Titusville to issue bonds.

No. 261. An act to establish the location of streets in the borough of Millville, in Cambria county.

No. 312. Supplement to an act to incorporate the borough of New Wilmington, in Lawrence county.

No. 315. A supplement to an act relating to livery stable keepers in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, extending the same to Butler county.

No. 318. A supplement to an act authorizing the improvement of creeks and rivulets in the county of Cambria.

No. 320. An act relating to the liens of mechanics, material, men and laborers in the county of Butler.

No. 323. An act to provide for the redemption of certain bonds issued by the commissioners of Venango county.

No. 327. An act to prevent cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine from running at large in Plain Grove township, Lawrence county.

The Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10, 1873.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Mr. E. C. Knight presented the following from the Society of Friends of Abington, through Hannah W. Linton and Isaac Mather, Clerks:

"That we are deeply impressed with the injurious results of the traffic in intoxicating beverages wherever permitted and however restricted. And believing that their use as such is a fruitful source of demoralization, poverty and crime, involving communities, more than any other cause, in the resulting expenses of criminal prosecutions, and the support of houses of correction, penitentiaries, almshouses and lunatic asylums, and feeling sure that no adequate good ever has or ever can grow out of their manufacture, sale and use, we do earnestly request that you will engraft a clause in our new Constitution, so far as practicable, to prohibit the making, vending and using of intoxicating beverages, and to exclude their sale under the authority and protection of the law within our otherwise prosperous Commonwealth."

PERJURY AT PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Howard offered the following:

That the officers of all primaries or primary elections for the nomination of candidates for office, or the election of delegates to put in nomination said candidates, shall be sworn or affirmed, before entering upon their duties, to fairly and truly conduct the proceedings and fairly and truly make up the result, and any willful violation of said oath or affirmation, shall be perjury, and indictable and punishable as such.

CAUSES FOR FORFEITURE OF CHARTERS.

Mr. Turrell obtained leave to present the following resolution:

That the Committee on Railroads be requested to prepare and report an article for the constitution providing that any combination, understanding or agreement by and between any railroad companies, or by and between any coal companies, relative to increasing their rates of transportation of freights and passengers, or either; or relatively increasing the price of mining products, shall be cause for forfeiture of their charters, and that the Legislature shall provide by law for the proper enforcement of this section. Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

On motion the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1873.

There was a larger number of persons in attendance than for several days past.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

A number of petitions were presented from different parts of the State respecting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

CHANGING DEATH PENALTY TO IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Carter presented the memorial of a committee of a Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, residing in the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams, Centre, Clearfield and Bedford, asking that the death penalty for crime may be changed to imprisonment at labor for a term of years, or for life.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Hopkins, that the Convention adjourn *sine die* March 27th, was lost.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Dallas took the floor, the Convention being in Committee of the Whole on the first section of the report from the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation, arguing against the last clause, "that no naturalized citizen shall enjoy the right of an elector until one month shall have elapsed from the time he becomes a citizen." He contended that it was inconsistent, and not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and that it would be productive of fraud.

Mr. J. W. White believed that there was force in the remarks of the member from Philadelphia (Mr. Dallas), and felt that the section as reported was not such as it might have been. Everybody knows that just before our elections there are great frauds perpetrated in naturalizing voters. In the hurry and excitement many men are made citizens who are not entitled to the right. But few persons would be deprived of the privilege if they were required to reside in the district two months previous to an election.

Mr. Niles (Tioga) was of the opinion that every foreigner who wished to become a citizen of this country should be naturalized at least one month before voting. He could see no disrespect to the man from the Old World in asking him to tarry a little while at Jericho before he demanded the right to place his vote in the ballot box.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Mann, Broomall, Hunsicker, Howard, Buckalew, Gowen and Dallas. A motion was made and carried that the committee rise and report progress, with leave to sit to-morrow.

The Convention then adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12, 1873.

REPORTS AND PETITIONS.

Reports of Prothonotaries from several counties were received and referred.

Petitions from working men in Luzerne were presented by Mr. Wright, asking for a prohibitory clause in the new Constitution, relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Also, one by Mr. Darlington having reference to the same subject, from citizens of West Chester.

PURDEN'S DIGEST.

Mr. Armstrong offered a resolution that five copies of the new edition of Purden's Digest be purchased for the use of the Convention, and not to be removed from the Hall.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. White offered a resolution that the Committee on Printing be instructed to confer with the Post Office Department at Washington, in reference to arranging for supplying the newspapers of this State with the journal and debates of this Convention at the same rates of postage charged on Legislative documents, which was adopted.

COURT NOTICES.

By Mr. Patton, a resolution relative to the publication of court, county and borough notices in the newspapers of the respective counties in which they are issued.

EX-GOVERNOR GEARY'S FUNERAL.

Mr. Landis offered a resolution that a Committee of six members of this Convention be appointed to attend the funeral of the late ex-Governor Geary, at Harrisburg, to-morrow, February 13th, inst., which was agreed to.

ELECTING LOCAL OFFICERS.

By Mr. T. H. B. Patterson, that no person shall be eligible to the office of Mayor, Burgess, Alderman or Justice of the Peace, within this Commonwealth, until he shall have passed an examination before a committee of three competent citizens, appointed annually by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and received his certificate that he is legally competent to discharge the duties of the office to which he aspires.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence (Washington) in the chair, on the first section of the report from the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation.

Mr. Dallas resumed his remarks in opposition to the section.

The debate was further participated in by Messrs. Gibson, McAllister and others, when a vote was taken on Mr. Niles' amendment to the amendment of Mr. Dallas, which was lost. The vote on Mr. Dallas' amendment was then taken, and it was defeated.

Mr. McAllister moved to amend by striking out the words "naturalized citizen" and insert "person," which was agreed to.

Mr. J. W. F. White offered the following as a substitute for the section, which was agreed to by a large majority: That every person possessing the following qualifications shall be an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections, viz:

1. A male person 21 years of age.

2. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

3. He shall have resided in the State one year, or, if he had previously been a qualified elector, removed therefrom and returned, six months immediately preceding the election.

4. He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding the election.

5. If twenty-two years, or upwards, shall have paid, within two years State or county tax, which had been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

After discussing the right of paupers to vote, the Committee rose, with leave to sit to-morrow.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

PERSONAL.

GUIZOT celebrates his golden wedding this month.

SCHILLER'S profits on all his works, it is said, fall short of $15,000.

THE Rev. Dr. Pusey, the celebrated English clergyman, is 73 years old.

DAN RICE is "all right" again, and will take the road in the spring on another farewell tour.

MME. LUCCA has written to Mme. Peschka-Leutner that she is not satisfied with her American tour and she will return to Europe soon.

DR. SCHLIEMAN professes to have found live toads, three thousand years old, quietly snoozing, fifty-three feet beneath the ruins of ancient Troy.

COL. YORK, Pomeroy's betrayer, led a regiment of colored troops in the war. Since then he has been editing a newspaper in Montgomery county, Kansas.

CANON FORDE, Roman Catholic Archdeacon of Dublin, died recently of the same malady as that which carried off the Emperor Napoleon, after having undergone a similar operation.

MR. MORI, the Japanese Minister, will in a few weeks return to his own country on leave of absence. He offered his resignation, but his Government is so well satisfied with the performance of his duty that it has declined to appoint a successor.

IT is said by a usually well-informed correspondent that Victor Emmanuel has felt the first blow of that terrible malady with which he has been so long threatened —apoplexy; that Prince Humbert is menaced with a far worse disease; that the Princess Marguerite is ill with a hopeless disease; and that the young Prince, her son, is paralyzed in all his limbs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1873.

MURDER CASES.

At Westfarms, near Harlem, yesterday, the Coroner's examination resulted in holding James Evans on a charge of kicking his wife to death on Tuesday evening.

John Darris, the murderer of Theodore Donellon, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Hudson county, New Jersey.

Inquiry by the Coroner into the case of Graham, at Little Neck, Long Island, resulted in causing the arrest of a half brother of the deceased, and a near friend, on suspicion.

RIGHTS OF COLORED CITIZENS.

At a meeting of colored citizens last evening, action was taken toward securing the passage of a bill introduced in the Legislature giving to colored men the privileges and rights in this State which were secured by Sumner's civil rights bill. Several made remarks in favor of Cuban independence.

GOLD SALES.

The bids for Government gold to-day amounted to $8,000,000 at 113 50-100@114 13-100. One bids was for $1,000,000 at 114 12¼-100. The Government sold $1,500,000 at 114 06-100@114 13-100.

INDICTMENT AGAINST PICKPOCKETS.

It is proposed to frame indictments against pickpockets for grand larceny in the night time, instead of grand larceny simply, and in this way imprisonment for ten years may be imposed instead of five years.

THE ERIE THIRD RAIL.

The Erie officials say that the laying of the third rail will commence in the spring, and that it is probable that a sum greater than the ten millions already raised would be necessary for the undertaking.

RAILWAY BONDS STOLEN.

Yesterday two hundred thousand dollars in bonds of the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway were stolen from the office of the company in this city.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Meeting of the County Convention—Rallying the Forces for the Local Option Contest—Resolutions Adopted Favoring a Prohibition Clause in the Constitution.

Yesterday morning the Allegheny County Temperance Convention commenced its session in the Smithfield street M. E. church. The meeting of the Convention at this time was looked to with considerable interest, as the object was understood to be to urge the incorporation of a prohibition clause in the Constitution, and to rally the temperance forces in the county, so as to meet the local option question with as large numbers of "no license" votes as possible. Quite a large number of delegates and spectators were present, who seemed much interested in the proceedings.

At nine o'clock Hon. Felix R. Brunot was called to the chair, and the Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed. Rev. S. P. Jennings was elected Secretary and Rev. S. C. Jennings and James Parke, Esq., were elected Vice Presidents.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Business Committee: Jacob Reese, Rev. I. W. McKeever, Rev. I. C. Pershing, A. D. McGaw, Rev. E. E. Swift, D. D., Wm. H. Grey and Arthur Kirk. The committee retired and Dr. Jennings addressed the Convention.

On motion, the Chair appointed Revs. G. G. Westfall and J. D. Herr a committee of two to wait on the Monongahela District Good Templars, now in session in the city, and invite them to attend the Convention.

Mr. Shires and Rev. Dr. Hays addressed the Convention by invitation, after which the Rev. J. D. Herr spoke upon the "Supplemental bill for Allegheny county." Revs. W. J. Reed, G. G. Westfall and T. N. Boyle also addressed the Convention briefly. On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock the Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Squiers. The Business Committee submitted their report, which was accepted. The following resolutions submitted by the Committee were taken up and adopted *seriatim*:

WHEREAS, The Legislature acceding to the prayers of many thousand petitions having authorized by what is commonly called "Local Option," a vote to be taken "For License," or "Against License" of the sale of intoxicating drinks, on the third Friday in March, 1873; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have an abiding faith in the good results which will follow the adoption of "Local Option," and will hail its acceptance by the people as a step in the right direction, and an additional assurance of the final incorporation into the laws of the State of total prohibition—a consummation for which we hereby pledge ourselves to try our best efforts.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon the temperance men of this county the necessity of thorough organization in the various districts, and the greatest activity in moving forward the good work, and we sincerely hope that every voter opposed to the license system will be at the polls on the day appointed, not only to deposit his own vote, but to labor for success, and we hereby earnestly request the hearty cooperation of every wife, mother, sister and daughter in securing votes for prohibition.

Resolved, That this Convention views with much pleasure and unfeigned gratitude to God the steady growth of public sentiment favorable to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, as exhibited in the returns recently received from the several counties voting so largely in favor of "local option," not one of which has thus far failed to give a large and overwhelming vote in favor of prohibition, and we feel encouraged to go on in the work, confident that the blessings of God will rest upon it.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully, but earnestly petition the members of the Constitutional Convention to incorporate the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks into the new Constitution.

Resolved, That a Finance Committee be appointed composed of one from each voting district in Allegheny county, who shall take such measures as may be advisable to secure funds for carrying out the wishes of this Convention.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five be appointed, whose duty shall be to carry into effect the action of this Convention.

Resolved, That we ask the editors of the temperance, religious and secular papers to more directly aid us in this movement for the overthrow of the baneful license system in our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this Convention heartily endorse the declaration of principles as set forth by the late State Convention recently held in this city.

I. O. G. T.

Monongahela District Convention.

The Convention met at 9 A. M., T. P. Morgan presiding, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Thos. McCleary. The following committee was appointed to adopt a new order of business and report at the next convention. G. W. Wilkenson, G. V. L. Mellenger and J. Allen Wilson. The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers. The following were chosen:

W. E. Thompson, W. C. T.; Mrs. H. Butler, W. V. T.; J. Allen Wilson, W. S. and Treas.; Rev. Thos. McCleary, W. Chaplain; Mollie Thompson, W. J. G., and John Bar, W. O. G.

The next session will be held in Bellevernon, Fayette county, Tuesday, May 20th, 1873.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report through their chairman, Mr. Wilkinson:

Resolved, As Good Templars—1st. That we are still unalterably opposed to the drinking customs of society, and will never cease or relax our efforts so long as these customs remain.

2d. That we are in favor of the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

3d. That as an Order we will co-operate heartily with all other organizations tending to banish the evils of intemperance from the land.

4th. That the sole object and aim of our Order is to promote the cause of temperance; that as we believe that one of the greatest causes of intemperance lies in the drinking social customs of society, therefore we have incorporated the social element into our lodges, and have excluded from its meetings all those who do not pledge themselves to assume our obligations and observe our laws; and further than this, we are not a secret order, and should not incur opposition as such.

5th. That the publications of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, should have a wider circulation, and the same are heartily recommended. We believe that temperance men and women only become earnest zealous workers, when fully educated upon the various phases of this reform.

6th. That we earnestly urge upon temperance people generally, and Good Templars especially, the importance of sustaining more liberally, the temperance press as a means for the correct indications of public sentiment on this subject.

7th. That Associations like individuals are judged by their acts, therefore we as Good Templars should ever have a regard for our conduct and endeavor at all times to act consistently with our profession as temperance reformers, thereby gaining for our order the esteem and confidence of the people.

8th. We as a Convention, and as a portion of the citizens of Pennsylvania, do respectfully ask the Constitutional Convention to submit to a vote of the people, a separate clause of the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to some representative of the Constitutional Convention for presentation to said Convention.

9th. That the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance, for the use of their hall, and to the members of Osmond Lodge, for the hospitable entertainment of the Convention.

After transacting some other routine business the Convention adjourned.

Mr. Daniel Keck.

We last week published a mere mention of the death of Mr. Daniel Keck, of West Salem township, Mercer county, Pa., which occurred Sunday, January 29th, 1873. Mr. Keck, at the time of his death, was nearing his 89th year. The deceased was born in Westmoreland county, and came to this neighborhood about 1805, where he had resided ever since. He served his country in the war of 1812. He was the father of eight children, of whom two sons and three daughters are still living. Three sons have died, one of whom, the youngest, fell in defense of his country in the late war. His wife died in 1855. He was a quiet and good citizen, and for many years an exemplary Christian. Mr. Keck was the last of eleven brothers.—*Greenville Argus.*

—Four large silver bricks, each weighing one hundred and ten pounds, were brought to Central City, Col., on Wednesday, from the Caribou mine. Their total coin value is $55,924, and is the result of a four days' run on Caribou ore.

BREVITIES.

....Forty dollars in money and some $12,000 in valuable papers were stolen from the house of Mr. A. O. Mansfield, near Steubenville, a few nights ago.

....On Wednesday morning the residence of John Fertig, Esq., of Titusville, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about $9,000, with but small insurance.

....Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., will deliver his celebrated lecture on "John Knox and His Times," at the M. E. Church, in Fayetteville, on Friday evening, March 7th.

...."Excelsior."—A literary society bearing the above name has been organized at No 2 school house, North Fayette township. The society numbers amongst its members some fine orators and shrewd debaters.

....A pig with six legs and two tails was found yesterday among a drove of hogs at the Allegheny stock yards. It has four hind legs. The owner has been offered one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the monstrosity.

....The postoffice at Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, was burglariously entered on Tuesday night, and all the letters and a small sum of money taken. Fifty dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of the thief.

....A horse attached to a sleigh in which Mr. Louis Fundus was riding, ran away yesterday on Frankstown avenue, East Liberty. The vehicle was considerably damaged, and Mr. Fundus was thrown out, though not badly hurt.

....The physicians who assisted in the *post mortem* examination in the case of John S. Lowrey, at Titusville, state that all the conditions of the parts examined strongly indicated that death was caused by an overdose of opium.

....It is now reported that the murderer of Flanders at Brocton gave his name wrong, and that he is no more nor less than the man Deltezel, a notorious criminal, well known in Western New York. He is not yet identified, however.

....A grand "house warming" was recently given to the new and beautiful residence of 'Squire Hays, in Findley township, by his talented and accomplished daughter, Miss Allie G. Hays. The sleighing was fine and the guests enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

....Rev. Sweeney, of Florence, will lecture at Academy Hall, Oakdale, on Thursday evening, 13th inst., on the subject of "The Seen and the Unseen." Those who have heard this lecture say it is excellent. It is to be hoped that the lecturer will be greeted with a full house.

....Commissioner Gamble yesterday committed to jail for trial George Renshaw and P. Murray, of Parker's Landing, on a charge of retailing liquor without paying the special tax. John E. Johnston and Michael Dessner, arrested on a similar charge, were discharged.

....Judgment has been taken by plaintiffs for $5,000 in the aniline poisoning case of John Schrote and Henrietta, his wife, vs. Frank Lutz, of Allegheny. The defendant failed to file his affidavit of defence within the time allowed by law. This is the case which attracted so much attention a few weeks ago.

....At a recent meeting of the "Fayette Literary Society," after a number of performances were given by the members, Miss Jennie Sapp, of Mount Nebo, South Fayette township, by invitation, read a selection entitled, "Asleep at his Post." Miss Sapp is a fine elocutionist, and her performance on this occasion was a very creditable one.

....About one hundred colored men from Virginia, are working the Power's Coal Company's Mines at Mahoning, and are giving satisfaction to their employers. The strikers whose places they took feel considerably chagrined, but so far have made no demonstrations. They have concluded to stick it out until their demands are complied with.

....A Teacher's Institute, consisting of the teachers of Scott, Robinson, and North and South Fayette townships, will be held in the Academy Hall, Oakdale, on Friday and Saturday, February 14th and 15th. Lectures will be delivered by Revs. Cornelius and Shaw, and by Profs. Curry, Morrow, and others. The exercises will, no doubt, be very interesting and instructive.

....The funeral of John S. Lowrie took place at Titusville on Wednesday, and was attended by the members of City Council, Fire Department, Red Men and large numbers of citizens. Lourie was a Catholic, but having died a member of the Red Men, a secret society, the priest of the Catholic church at Titusville refused to officiate at the funeral, and he was therefore buried without any religious ceremony.

....The name of the man who murdered Mr. Flanders, at Brocton, on Saturday last, is Philip Hamstetter. He is a German, has been in this country about eight years, and says he is thirty-eight years old. The coroner held an inquest on the body of the murdered man, when Hamstetter was fully identified as the murderer by Mrs. Flanders and her sister. A strong guard had to be placed over him, to prevent the enraged people from taking the law into their hands.

....Early on Tuesday morning the store of Mr. John Evans, corner of Market and Fourth streets, Steubenville, was entered by burglars, who effected an entrance through a back window, by cutting away part of the sash. They succeeded in carrying off several hundred dollars worth of property, consisting of fine meerschaum pipes, cigars, tobacco, etc. It appears they took their time and picked out only the best goods in the store. No clue to them could be found.

....Prof. W. N. Hull, recently gave an Elocutionary entertainment at the M. E. Church, in Fayetteville. Prof. Hull's readings and recitations are becoming very popular, and we understand he has engagements up to July 1st. His recitations of such articles as "Darius Green," "Gone with a Handsomer Man," "Over the Hill to the Poor House," "Rugg Documents," &c., are certainly very fine. The course of lectures and entertainments at the Fayetteville church, is managed by Rev. D. A. Pierce.

....A case of accidental poisoning occurred in Ashtabula county, Ohio, a few days since, similar to the Lowry case in Titusville. Mrs. George Loverage had been under treatment for nervous disease, and paregoric was administered in small doses by her husband, according to the physician's directions. She asked for more, as it did not appear to have the desired effect, and it was given her, although the quantity was still exceedingly small. She soon seemed to have fallen asleep, and her husband, becoming alarmed, called in a neighbor, when it was found she was dead.

....Mr. John W. Beatty, a well to do young merchant of Erie, Pa., and of the firm of Justice & Beatty, of that place, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday morning. He had been missed since Saturday, but nothing wrong was suspected. On Tuesday however he was found dead in his bed with his head hanging over its side in a partly decomposed condition. He died from the bursting of a blood vessel over the brain. The deceased was an unassuming and quite young man single. His father had lately died, and left him some $20,000. He was twenty-seven years of age.

....A baby show has been in operation in Titusville, for the benefit of the Hebrew congregation. There were old babies and young babies, big babies and little babies, babies with hair and bald headed babies. On Wednesday the prize for being the best boy baby was given to Victor Oxley, a fair haired little boy of fifteen months, while an equal prize was given to Kate Souneborn, three months old, as the best girl baby. The prizes for the second best were given to Master Robert Bosley, aged eighteen months, and Hattie Well, eight months old. The entertainment afforded a great deal of amusement to the audience.

"OLD RELIABLE."

A Sound Pittsburgh Institution—A Safe Place to Leave Money—The Germania Savings Bank—Accommodation and the Best of Security.

The man of small means as well as the capitalist is interested in knowing just where his surplus cash can be placed to the best advantage, as regards the returns which will come from it, and the security offered for its safe-keeping. Hence a depositor who proposes to leave his money with any banking institution is desirous of securing one where he can be *sure* it will always be safe, and from which he feels certain of securing a good return, and the bank that can offer the best inducements in these respects is certain to prosper. The history of one of these institutions which has been pre-eminent in all these respects—the Germania Savings Bank—occurs to us as an apt illustration of the truth of our proposition. The Germania has long been looked upon as one of the best of Pittsburgh Saving's Banks, and one of the soundest in the State, and it has acquired this reputation by affording accommodation and safety to depositors through a series of years, in which it has been put to the greatest tests. A few days since its statement was published, from which an idea could be had of its stability. Its capital stock is $150,000, and its stockholders representing, in the aggregate, millions of dollars, are individually liable to double the amount of their stock. Then their assets on the first of January, 1873, were *over half a million* dollars. Certainly no better showing could be desired than that on the score of reliability. Then as to accommodation to patrons, their statement shows that six per cent. interest is paid on deposits, the interest being calculated from the 1st and 15th of each month, and thus the depositor never loses any time.

If other recommendations of this institution were desired, we think they would be found in the character of the men in whose hands the business of the bank is entrusted, whose names appear elsewhere. These gentlemen, individually, have been successful in their private business, and could hardly fail to succeed in the management of any public trust. The business at the bank is transacted on a liberal yet prudent scale, so as to ensure the greatest measure of profit to the patron, while the security at the same time is maintained.

The Germania is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturday evening from 7 to 9. Among all our banking institutions we know of none we can more heartily recommend.

Boy Killed at Rochester Station on the Fort Wayne Road.

As the Chicago Express, due here at 11:58 yesterday morning, was approaching Rochester station, a number of boys vending apples attempted to board the train. One of them, a lad whose name we could not learn, was thrown off and fell under the cars, several of them passing over him, cutting him literally in two, and killing him instantly.

The company has warned these boys time and again to be more guarded, but they have been heedless of the warning, and this is the result of their foolhardiness in trying to turn an honest penny.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., is well known as one of the few leading seed growers in this country. He was the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, the Marblehead Cabbages, and many other of our new and valuable vegetables. All seeds from his establishment are sold under three special warrants. His advertisements will be found in this number, and we invite attention to them. His Illustrated Catalogue for 1873, (now ready), will be sent FREE to all applicants.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

ELDERTON, PA.

A Quiet Rural Retreat—A Gathering of Teachers.

ELDERTON, ARMSTRONG CO. PA., February 11, 1873.

This pleasant village is about fourteen miles from Kittanning, and eighteen from Apollo. It contains a population of two or three hundred. Its elevated, beautiful and sequestered location must render it a very desirable place of residence for those who like a quiet home. Those who wish to be out of the bustle and excitement of the city would find this place a pleasant retreat. There are three churches, Presbyterian, U. P. and M. E., each of which have handsome edifices. There is an academy which has a snug building. The public school house is unworthy of the place, but a lively teacher, Mr. M. B. George is now employed. There are two hotels, several stores and mechanic shops, and a line of stages from Kittanning to Indiana passes through the town.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

A Teacher's Institute was held here on the 17th and 18th inst., and was well attended. Mr. George presided, Miss Montgomery secretary. The two days were taken up with discussions on school exhibitions. The best method of Teaching English Grammar. How can the school-room be made attractive. School Directors, and subjects of a similar practical character. These discussions were interspersed with essays &c. Among the teachers who took part in the proceedings were, Mr. Coruthers, Mr. McCullough, Miss Pugh, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Shoemaker, G. D. Hunt, Mr. Kinnard, Mr. Walker, Miss McCoy, Mr. Schaffer and others. WESTON.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Road.

James Palmer, the train dispatcher at Conemaugh Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died between one and two o'clock yesterday morning from injuries received the evening previous. It appears that the deceased was riding on the engine of a train, not seeing another engine coming in an opposite direction, he jumped off, the cowcatcher of the approaching locomotive, caught him, and he was thrown under its wheels, which passed over his legs, one of them being nearly severed from his body. He was picked up and taken to his home, where physicians were summoned, who amputated one of the injured limbs. However he did not long survive the operation, and died yesterday morning as above reported. The deceased was much respected, had been in their employ for nearly twenty years, and is said to have been a very careful and considerate man. He leaves a wife and four children.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

The Harvest of the Head.—When the comb acts as a rake, bringing away a roll of parted filters every time it passes through the hair, baldness would soon be inevitable. But even in this case, forlorn as it may seem, the mischief can be arrested, the loss repaired. Lyon's Kathairon, aided by a brisk application of the brush to promote the absorption of the fluid by the scalp, will stop the thinning-out process in forty-eight hours. The roots from which the dead filaments were shed will soon be re-endowed with vitality, and a new growth will speedily spring up on the denuded places. This work of reproduction will go on until the damage is completely repaired, and the luxuriant crop of hair thus produced will never wither or fall out as long as this vitalizing application is regularly continued. TTHS&S

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee equal to the best, and yet sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none. S

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. B. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:lyW.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1873.

CATTLE.

Trade, as those who know anything about it will concede, was bad enough last week, but thus far it has been still worse this week, and furthermore, the indications are anything but favorable for an early change for the better. The eastern markets continue very hard; Philadelphia was worse this week than it has been, while New York is no better; hence, as might be expected, shippers are very bearish, as they have good cause to be, as they have been losing money right along for several weeks in succession. The sales up until noon to-day footed up 718, and for the lower grades prices were quoted still lower. The salesmen all agree in reporting trade very sluggish and unsatisfactory, also that prices are weak and lower. Huff quoted common and medium stock ¼ lower than last week, and very dull even at the decline; Briggs concurred in this, and Loughery alleged that the market is the hardest he has experienced here for two years. It is true, strictly prime shipping steers, weighing from 1,500 to 1,600, of fine quality, are bringing full prices, but there are very few of this kind offering, and this is the reason why prices are sustained; we notice this class of stock is holding its own in the east, and for the same reason. But any kind of stock, with this exception, is dragging, and there is a full supply—the arrivals up to this time are reported larger than during the same time last week; it was supposed, as the market was hard last week, that there would be a falling off in the arrivals this week, but instead of this, there is an increase, and this, as a matter of course, makes the market still worse for sellers. There was an average number of buyers in attendance to-day; Philadelphia was represented by, among others, Maynes, McArdle, Wm. Smith, Duffey, and Auld; there is an additional buyer here from New York in the person of Pat McConville, and thus far he has been the principal buyer for that point. Voetter & Co., Peter Kleman and Joshua Holmes, also York buyers, are here, but they are buying very sparingly, and only at reduced prices. The Philadelphia men are all very bearish, they had taken but very few up until noon to-day; their policy is to hold off until to-morrow, in hopes of forcing a still further decline, and we would not be surprised if they succeeded, as holders generally, especially those who have been east recently, prefer selling here to going any further—their experience has been that the further east they went the worse they fared.

The sales on Monday, Tuesday and up until noon to-day footed 718 head, and in order to give the reader a closer conception in regard to prices, we submit a few of them as follows: 49 good, 1,240, steers, at 6; 60 extra, ave. 1,430, at 6⅞; 51, ave. 1,190, at 5¾; 48, ave. 1,270, at 5½; 40, ave. 1,060, 4⅛; 2 show cattle, ave. 2,175, at 7⅛; 2, ave. 2,580, at 7⅞; 1 extra cow, 1,410 at 7. Quotations may be given as follows:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 steers	6 50@6 75
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 steers	6 2[illegible]@6 25
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	5 00@5 50
Good 800@900 steers	4 00@4 50
Common cows and stags	3 00@3 50

SHEEP.

The sheep market, also, continues slow and unsatisfactory, and notwithstanding, the run up to this time is reported below of that during the same time last week, prices are no higher, and, as already intimated, trade is dragging: Some 25 or 30 cars have been purchased for Philadelphia, but thus far Erisman has not bought a single sheep, and so far as we know, no one else has purchased any for New York. Erisman is unwilling to pay present prices, claiming that this class of stock is higher here, relatively, than at New York, hence, he is virtually out of the field, and it is scarcely necessary to state that his retiring has a very depressing effect on the market. The fact is the future of the sheep market is not regarded by some dealers as favorable as it was about the first of the year; it is claimed that the prospects are not so favorable for wool, and in addition that pelts are lower, and in addition to this the report of sheep being diseased has, as might be expected, curtailed the demand for mutton. Following sales were reported: 525 coarse wool Illinois, 84 pounds, at 4,90; 95 fine wool, Ohio, 86 pounds, 5¼; 32 do, 86 pounds, 6 cents; 161 West Virginia, fine wool, 104 pounds, 7; 161 do, Ohio, 80 pounds 5⅞; 351 Indianas, 82 pounds, 4,80; 190 scabby Illinois, 4,80; 90 good 90 lb. Illinois, 5¾; 380 common Indianas, 80 pounds, 4¾; 165 pelters at $1,75 per head. Quotations may be given as follows:

QUOTATIONS.

Prime fine wool, 95@100 lbs.	6 50@6 75
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs.	6 00@6 25
Prime fine wool, 75@80 lbs.	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 110@130 lbs.	6 00@7 00
Prime open wool, 90@100 lbs.	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 75@80 lbs.	4 00@4 50

HOGS.

Prime heavy hogs, such as taken for shipment to Philadelphia, are, and have been all week, in light supply, and with an average demand the market is firmer, and prices are higher and still tending upward. Trade in Yorkers, however, is quiet, as the advices from New York are not favorable, and in addition to a heavy supply of western dressed, a large number of live are reported as having been sent on from Chicago by the northern route; the case, buyers are buying sparingly and notwithstanding the run is light prices are barely maintained. This is substantially the situation at the present writing—we will not venture a word in regard to the future.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime Philadelphia hogs	5 30@5 35
Fair to prime Yorkers	4 75@5 00
Mixed rough stock	4 25@4 50

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, February 13, 1873.

CATTLE.

Our advices from the yards, noon to-day, report that trade was more active but there was no improvement in prices and not likely to be this week; as noted in our report of yesterday, good thick cattle are scarce and wanted, and in consequence, are bringing full prices, but common and medium stock, of which there is an oversupply and the eastern advices for these particular grades continue unfavorable, are lower; sellers, and very wisely we think, having come to the conclusion that it was better to make the reduction demanded here than to go further east, increasing their expenses with the chances of striking a still worse market. The supply of common stock seems to be very abundant all over the country, and as owners generally are anxious to realize the prospects are not favorable for an early change for the better; prime shipping steers, however, are as we have already stated in fair demand and light supply, and consequently, bringing full prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400@1500, steers	6 50@7 00
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	5 50@6 00
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	4 50@5 00
Cows, stags, bulls	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

With only moderate receipts and a steady demand, the market continues steady and prices are fully sustained; prime Philadelphia hogs are scarce and selling quick at quotations; for Yorkers, the demand is only fair, as buyers for that point are timid; in consequence of the report that there have been large shipments from Chicago via the northwestern route, and then the New York market is reported as being well supplied with western dressed; prices are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime Philadelphia hogs	5 35@5 40
Medium to good Philadelphia hogs	5 20@5 40
Fair to prime Yorkers	4 75@5 00
Mixed rough stock	4 25@4 50

SHEEP.

In view of the arrivals continuing comparatively light, some dealers feel somewhat encouraged; and while, perhaps, the market was, in consequence, a little firmer to-day than it was yesterday, yet there was no preceptible improvement in the demand, and prices are no better. There is no demand whatever for shipment to New York—so far as we know, there has not been a single sheep bought here this week for that market, and so long as this continues, no material improvement need be expected until there is a very large falling off in the receipts.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra coarse, 95 to 100 lbs.	5 75@6 00
Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, fine	6 50@6 75
Prime, 85 to 90 lbs.	5 50@5 75
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs.	5 00@5 25
Common, 70 to 75 lbs.	4 50@4 75

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Prices favor buyers, and there is very little movement. Small sales are reported. The quotations are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 65@67c; X at 63@66c; medium, ⅜ to ½ blood, 65c; coarse, ¼ blood, 61c; common, 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, fine X to XX, 60@63c; medium, 64@65c; coarse, 60c; common, 60c; choice tub washed 70@75c; fair to inferior, 63@67c; fine unwashed, 43@45c; medium unwashed, 48@50c; coarse and burry unwashed, 42@45c; combing unwashed, 57@60; washed combing, 78@80c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 56@60c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 50@58c; western super pulled, 53@55c; western merino pulled, 53@55c.

LONDON.—Mr. Helmuth Schwartze, in his wool price current, dated London, January 23, says: "The arrivals for the first series of London sales of colonial wool, which are to commence February 13, comprise up to date: Sydney, 2,875 bales; Fort Phillip, 26,263; Van Dieman's Land, 391; New Zealand, 2,679; Cape, 19,359—total, 51,400 bales, which quantity may easily be doubled within the next three weeks if the wind be favorable. Since the close of the November—December series the market has experienced no noteworthy change. A good demand for wool prevailed during the last weeks of 1872, but the new year has brought a quiet business. Some sales, however, are made at current prices, and the tone remains firm on the whole. The first series of Liverpool sales of East India wool opened on the 21st inst. A good number of buyers attend, the competition is spirited, and prices show an average advance of 10 per cent. on November quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The market remains in the same semi-torpid state, without any prospect of trade reviving for some time to come, or until greater concessions are made on the part of dealers. Manufacturers at present seem to avoid the city, considering prices too high when compared with the low returns realized for goods. The receipts continue good, and we have now a better assortment than for some time back. The few sales reported are of but little consequence, but they go to show the present condition of affairs. They are as follows: 25 bales New Zealand at 25 cents; 10 do Sandwich Islands 31; 25,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, 65@68; 1,500 lb. washed Delaine, 75; 10,000 lbs. unwashed, 47; 5,000 lbs. Combing and 10,000 lb. old X Pulled; on private terms.

Provisions.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows: The current of sentiment relative to the future of the provision trade has changed materially during the week. The heavy receipts of hogs we have been getting lately are telling sensibly on the country points, and packers in those districts who have heretofore reported the surplus of hogs large with them, and that they would probably be able to run their houses at full work up to the 1st of March, now say that the country has been closely gleaned of fat hogs to supply Chicago, and that they expect to close their packing without delay. Most if not all the estimates of the probable packing have been based on the opinions expressed by these country packers. So, as they now allow themselves, to have been egregiously in error, it is probable that the so-called "estimates" will turn out, as they generally do when attempted so early in the season, worthless. From present appearances the packing of the West will not be much, if any in excess of 5,000,000 hogs, and the much-talked-of increase in weight will disappear in about the same proportion. The interest of the provision trade of the whole country is now directed to Chicago. If our supplies of hogs begin to fail we must stop work, for our houses are now of such magnitude that it would not pay them to continue open unless fully employed. The market price of hogs, also, has advanced so materially that packers now say that, instead of there being any profit, there is a direct loss in packing.

Our heaviest packers are talking of closing up, and it would not surprise us if the close of the coming week should inaugurate the closing up of the general packing here. Of course some houses will keep open till the latest moment, but when the large houses quit work the accounts might as well be closed.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Shipping List says: In Scotch Pig we have no particular change to note since our last. The stocks here and abroad are gradually going into consumption, and with the continued strikes there and the increased cost of production, the market here has a very firm tone. Holders are asking and obtaining very full prices, but there have been sales of several parcels, but particulars are withheld—100 tons Gartsherrie were sold at $50. American Pig continues in good inquiry for consumption, and about 2,000 tons have been taken by consumers on terms not transpired. New English Rails are without business—old have been in more inquiry, and 500 tons sold at $57, thirty days, and 500 do. at Philadelphia, terms withheld. Scrap on the spot is steady at about $55@60 from yard, with none offering from dock; a lot of 900 tons was sold to arrive at $53 currency. Refined Bar from store continues steady and firm at our quotation—the foreign market is also very strong.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Pig iron moves slowly; sales of 3,000 tons at $49@50 per ton for No. 1 foundry, and $48@49 for No. 2 do. Bar iron will not bring over 4 5-10c per lb. Nails command $5 per keg.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Cattle dull and declined ¼c; very best grade 5¾@7¼; that generally rated first quality 4¾@5¾c; medium or good fair quality 3¾@4½c; receipts 1,457; sales 1,264. Hogs: heavy receipts; moderate demand at ¼ to ½c lower; sales at 6¾@7¼c; receipts 12,257. Sheep in limited demand, with a declining tendency, sales at 4¾@7½c; receipts 1,841.

WATERTOWN, MASS., February 11.—Beef cattle: receipts 486; ordinary grades dull and ½c lower; medium grades ¼c off; sales of choice at $10.75@11.00; extra $9.25@10.25; first quality $8.25@9.25; second do. $6@7.50; third do. $5@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,455; prices declined; sales in lots at $2.25@5 each; extra $5.50@7.00.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

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TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court street, Boston.

WHAT TIME HAS TAUGHT US.

It has taken two thousand years to teach the world that to sustain the body in its conflict with disease, not to help disease by weakening the body, is the true end of medicine. We have the lesson by heart at last, however. We know, for example, that tearing doses, of aloes, salts, jalap, croton oil, calomel, colocynth, &c., are the best allies that a debilitating malady can have in its assaults on the human frame; and that a medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens all the bodily powers and rallies sinking constitutions, is the most powerful antagonist of the morbific principle, whatever it may be, that lies at the root of the complaint. This knowledge has been a long time in reaching us, but it is invaluable. We can now control and cure dyspepsia, bilious disturbances, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and many other painful complaints once considered incurable, with this admirable corrective.

MARRIED.

MELLINGER—MURDOCH—On Wednesday evening, February 12, 1873, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. D. Howard, Mr. A. D. MELLINGER, of Allegheny City, and Miss SALLIE F. MURDOCH, daughter of Dr. A. C. Murdoch, of this city.

TROUTEMAN—BOWERS—On the 6th inst., by Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D.D., in the city of Allegheny, Mr. PHILLIP TROUTEMAN to Miss ANNE MARGARET BOWERS, both of Allegheny City.

WILSON—McGARVEY—February 6, 1873, by Rev. D. Dodds, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JAMES A. WILSON and Miss MATTIE McGARVEY, both of Petrolia, Pa.

SPENCE—SHAKELY—February 6, 1873, by Rev. D. Dodds, at the residence of Mr. Hill, East Brady, Pa., Mr. A. T. SPENCE and Miss NANNIE A. SHAKELY, both of Petrolia, Pa.

KNOX—BRAGDON—On Wednesday, February 12, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. W. Smith, Mr. ALLEN KNOX and Miss NESSIE J. BRAGDON, all of Allegheny City. No cards.

DIED.

GIVEN—February 13, 1873, JAMES ALBERT, infant son of John and Marisa M. Given, aged 1 year and 4 months.

GANG—On Wednesday morning, February 12, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Henry Plahl, Mrs. MARY GANG, mother of Capt. Casper Gang, in the 79th year of her age.

REESE—On Wednesday morning, February 12, at 3 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of Job Reese, aged 56 years and nine months.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

WOODS—At his residence, Fayette street, Allegheny, on Friday morning, February 7, JOHN McQ. WOODS.

LUCAS—At Ironton, January 30, of consumption, WM. LUCAS, son of Mrs. Lina Lucas, aged 24 years, 7 months and 16 days.

BEACH—In New York City, on Wednesday, Feb. 5th, Col. FRANK BEACH, U. S. A.

CRUMPTON—Miss MARY N. CRUMPTON, in the 72d year of her age.

HOOD—At 4½ o'clock P. M., February 8, ANNIE BELL, only daughter of the late Robert G. and Emily Hood, aged 6 years and 5 months.

BELL—At Spring Dale, East Deer township, on Friday evening, 7th inst., ROBERT BELL, formerly of Pittsburgh, Merchant, in the 63d year of his age.

TOTTEN—On Friday afternoon, February 7, 1873, ELIZA CHRISTY, wife of the late William J. Totten, in the 62d year of her age.

HARPER—On Monday evening, February 10th, at 5 o'clock, WILLIAM HARPER, aged sixty-two years.

CHAMBERS—On Sabbath evening, February 9th, 1873, Capt. JOHN W. CHAMBERS.

SAINT—February 11th, 1873, at 10 o'clock P. M., JAMES M. SAINT, in the 75th year of his age.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

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CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $150,000

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Assets on January 1st, 1873, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.

Interest counted from 1st and 15th of each month.

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This Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M. TTHS-S

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

We, the undersigned Executors of the estate of MILTON HARGER, deceased, will offer at Public sale, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

On Saturday, March 8th 1873,

That tract of Land known as the Old Harger Mansion, farm in Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing about sixty acres, upon which is erected a two story Brick Dwelling, with frame back building, frame Bank Barn, stone Milk House, and other outbuildings, and also Orchard of choice fruit.

This property is 10½ miles from Pittsburgh, ¼ mile from the Brownsville Road, and is well watered, and underlaid with Coal and limestone; convenient to Churches, Schools and Mills.

Terms reasonable, and made known at Sale.

PETER SIMMONS, H. E. McCORKLE, Executors.

Persons wishing information about the property can call on R. E. McCorkle, near the premises, or by mail, address Surgeon's Hall, Allegheny county, Pa. fe15:h63-S

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Iowa and Nebraska Lands

FOR SALE BY THE

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PRODUCTS will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be. CIRCULARS giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate. COME WEST and thrive. Friends will follow. A SECTIONAL MAP, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to

GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

And please say in what Paper this advertisement was seen. fe11-S

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Liberal Terms offered for Introduction. Samples of any of the above, for examination, will be forwarded by mail on receipt of price.

Send for full descriptive circulars.

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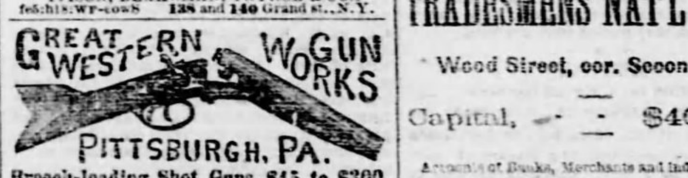

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
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Single Shot Guns, $5 to $25. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

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SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

Our Stock offered for Spring planting is very superior embracing the most approved varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, viz: Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, &c. Evergreens, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety. Ten trains daily stop at Nurseries, Edgeworth Station, from Allegheny. Orders by mail promptly attended. Catalogues sent to applicants. Address to Pittsburgh.

JAMES WARDROP.

No tree peddlers employed to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. fe5:h27-S

Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.

Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.

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Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief, Spermatorrhea, or Semina weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:

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ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.

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Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.

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ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.

The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age. We have filed bonds with the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinds and circulars sent on application.

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Try Sparkling Rubies ... 35
And pronounce it the best and brightest of Sabbath School Song Books.

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The new School Song Book, by L. O. Emerson. We expect to sell 100,000 in 1873.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

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A NEW TOMATO.

I introduce this season, a new Tomato, the CANADA VICTOR, which is probably the earliest of all varieties. It combines just what is wanted, viz:—extreme earliness, large size, the round shape, solidity, richness of color, with an entire freedom from greenness and cracking around the stem, and first-class cropping qualities. Single packets of 25 seeds, 25 cents; five packets, $1. Packets of 25 seed selected from the few very earliest, 50c. My Seed Catalogue free to all. Dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. fe1:g58-S

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—THE valuable farm known as the "Matthias Dury Farm," situated east of and adjoining the town of East Springfield, Salem township, Jefferson county, Ohio, about fifteen miles west of Steubenville and six miles north of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, is offered

FOR SALE.

The farm consists of 240 acres, of the best quality of farming land; 150 acres cleared and under cultivation; the remainder well timbered woodland. The whole farm is inclosed with a good fence. The cleared land is laid out into fifteen separate fields, and each inclosed with good substantial fences. Of these, fourteen fields are well supplied with water from never-failing springs. There are two coal banks on the premises—coal of the best quality; veins four to five feet in thickness. Also a limestone quarry of excellent quality as a fertilizer and for building purposes. An orchard, a frame dwelling house of five rooms, a barn, stable, wagon house and granary constitute other advantages and improvements of the premises.

The soil on this farm is naturally of good quality, and besides it is at present in a more than ordinary state of fertility, having for the last twelve years been used exclusively for a stock and stock feeding farm. All the produce of the farm as well as large quantities of feed from other farms was consumed on the premises, thereby adding continually to its fertility. During all this time none of the fields were farmed for more than three crops in succession. They were set in grass and clover for three years in succession, by contract with the tenant.

For further particulars, price and terms of sale, address W. R. LLOYD, Attorney-at-Law, Steubenville, Ohio, or the undersigned, Lock Box 1262 Columbus, Ohio.

N. B.—Title to said premises will be secured by the owners by deed of general warranty.

C. JACOBS, Columbus, Ohio. ja11

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Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to George Sickman and Jacob Mowery on the estate of SARAH WOODFORD, deceased, of Jefferson township, Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SICKMAN, JACOB MOWERY, Gill Hall, Allegheny Co., Pa. JANUARY 18, 1873. ja18:g59

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of JAMES W. McMICHAEL, late of North Fayette township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

SAMUEL DICKSON, JNO. McMICHAEL, Executors. ja18:g17-S

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN UNKS, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same to us without delay, and persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will please call and settle.

ELENOR UNKS, Ohio township, L. F. UNKS, 412 Carson street, South Pittsburgh. ja11:72-S

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration upon the Estate of FRANCIS LESNETT, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay to

J. W. BOYCE, Administrator, South Fayette tp., Allegheny co., Pa. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10, 1873. ja18:g6-S

ON THE ESTATE OF MARY JANE CURRY, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, deceased, letters of administration have been granted to me, to whom all parties having claims against said estate are requested to make themselves known without delay, and to whom all debts due it must be paid.

JOHN CURRY, Administrator, Elizabeth Tp., near Elizabeth. ja11:f88 S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of ALEXANDER McGOWN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

DAVID RIGGS, Library P. O., or JOHN SHEPLER, Gill Hall, Executors. ja11:f65 S

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of JAMES PATTERSON, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to William Patterson and John Patterson, all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will make payment, and those having claims against it present the same to them.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, South Fayette Township. JOHN PATTERSON, Hilldale. ja4:49 S

LOVERS GUIDE (new edition) 192 pages illustrated—Model love letters—Art of gaining love of and marrying who and when you please—How to be handsome—Cures for hundreds of diseases, also many new secrets, arts, mysteries, money-making methods, &c., that all should know. Price only 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents. Address, J. W. STEPHENS, Publisher, Newark, N. J. fe3:h10-S

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Also, a job lot of

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Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of

REMNANTS,

Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,

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ONE CASE 33-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished

Bleached Muslin

Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

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Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm, and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown*.

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; farther away $2.50 to $4.00. Seven Years' Credit; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872,) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:

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All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.

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A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis all forms of [illegible] and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

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Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and are prepared to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR "Insects at Home."

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 18, 1873.

A very decided effort has been made before Congress to effect a reduction of tax on savings banks. The representatives there of these institutions urge that the tax on savings banks is against public policy and peculiarly oppressive. They ask that it be abolished for three reasons, as follows:

1. It discriminates between the rich and poor; and against the latter, by selecting capitals of small amount for taxation, while no others are taxed.

2. It discriminates between the provident and improvident poor, in favor of the latter, by exempting them from all direct taxation, while the small savings of the thrifty depositor are made to bear a disproportionate share of the public burden, thus virtually imposing a penalty on thrift.

3. It subjects the depositor to threefold taxation: first, of five per cent. on the annual income of his savings (averaging about twelve dollars); secondly, of one half per cent. per annum on his principal; and, thirdly, of another half per cent. on that portion of his capital which may be considered as included in the large cash balance which savings banks are obliged to keep in banks of circulation—which last, of course, forms part of the deposits returned by such last mentioned banks.

The reasons urged for the repeal of these taxes are well put in reference to pure savings banks—such as the Dollar Savings Bank of this city—which are organized purely for the benefit of the depositors. But, then we have a number of savings banks, organized with a capital stock—making money out of the business—and the repeal of these taxes will be giving them privileges not possesed by other banks. The money markets east and west are reported to be all working close. The Missouri *Republican* says:

There was considerable activity in the money market, with a renewed demand for loans, which was found to be in excess of the ability of the discount institutions to accomodate. Rates of interest at bank still remain firm at ten per cent. per annum.

The New York *Times* says: The terms made for money among the brokers for carrying over stocks were a thirty-second ₩ cent. bonus, and 7 ₩ cent interest. At the close of bank hours some business was done at 7 ₩ cent. Gold interest.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: In our local money market yesterday business was more active, and the scarcity of currency was felt more severely. The demand for discounts was larger, but the banks as a rule were able to discount most of the acceptable paper offered by depositors at 8@9 per cent., with exceptions at 10, while in the open market there was an ample supply of money seeking investment in prime business paper at 10 per cent.

The Boston *Post* says: The advices from New York continue to affect the Boston money market to some extent. Outside of bank favors to depositors, there is little if anything doing in business paper below 7½@8 per cent. per annum discount. Call loans nominally 7.

In our local money market we note to-day, a continued feeling of caution induced by the financial embarrassment of the firm referred to yesterday. Accommodation paper, even with good names, is looked on with disfavor, but first class business paper can be placed at the ruling rate of 12 per cent. Inferior paper, however, is not looked at and cannot be placed even at high quotations. Some of our banks are quite close up to their limits, while others have some spare balances which they will not part with unless at good rates on the very best of "gilt edged" paper.

In the New York stock market a severe contest is taking place between the bulls and bears, and prices to-day seem to be in favor of the bulls during the morning, but in the afternoon, the bears succeeded in depressing prices. It is hard to say what the future course of the market will be. Some of the stocks are cheap while others are held at high figures. Western Union has been strong all day, while Erie declined one per cent.

We propose giving full and reliable information concerning the stock market, and are making such arrangements as cannot fail to be of value to all dealing in New York stocks. We design several tabular statements, which will be of interest to all dealers.

In the gold market prices to-day have remained steady all day, opening and closing at about the same figure. The bull clique are trying to make gold scarce, and indications are that they are succeeding in their efforts.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Citizens National Bank	$71 00
Allegheny National Bank	70 00
Artisans Deposit Bank ($30 paid in)	29 50
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	52 00
Enterprise Insurance Co. ($25 paid in)	32 50
City Insurance Company ($31.50 paid in)	29 00

In the Supreme Court of California a decision has recently been made touching the responsibility for the loss caused by "raised checks." To a stranger who bought a bill of goods, Redington & Co., of San Francisco, on February 11, 1870, gave also a check on the London and San Francisco Bank for $30, the stranger saying he wanted a check of that amount to send to the country to pay a bill. This check was for $30 gold, that being the currency in California. Next day the man negotiated of Woods brokers, the purchase of $3,500 greenbacks, cost being $2,931.25 in gold. After endorsement absence from the brokers' office gave the [illegible] to pay for the greenbacks the to bank, which by being made payable to paid it. Raised to $2,931.25. At once fraud was discovered while the man who and the bank nothing store, they sent it did not demand the [illegible] it good. Subsequently, when Woodwards the payment, and suit was brought & Co. The suit was an amicable one, [illegible], but the District Court in San Francisco decide whether the plaintiffs, defendants bank should supply the loss, and it was decided that Woods & Co. should suffer it. From this they appealed, and the California Supreme Court, overruling the judgment of the Court below, decided that the loss should fall on the bank, because the check was not returned by them, and for that reason alone. This, of course, is California law, but although the decision may not govern here, the case will be of interest.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Sixes—1881	117	117
" —coupons	118⅜	118⅜
5-20—1862	115⅜	115⅜
5-20—1864	115⅜	115⅜
" 1865	115⅜	115⅜
" 1865 new	114⅜	114⅜
" 1867	116⅜	116⅜
" 1868—coupons	116⅜	116⅜
10-40s	111⅜	111⅜
10-40s—coupons		114½
Currency 6's	114⅜	114⅜
New 5 per cents	113⅜	113⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103⅜	102⅞
Erie	65⅜	64⅜
Iron Mountain		91⅜
B. H. & E.	10	9⅜
C. C. & I. C.	41⅜	41⅜
Canton	100	100
St. Paul	52	52⅜
Do. preferred	74	
Michigan Southern	96⅜	95
Do. Central		108
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89⅜	89⅜
Rock Island	112⅜	112⅜
Do. preferred	91	91
Pacific Mail	72⅜	72⅜
Atantic Mail	6⅜	6⅜
Western Union Telegraph	88⅜	89⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	48⅜	46⅜
Union Pacific	33⅜	34⅜
Toledo & Wabash	72⅜	72⅜
Fort Wayne	82⅜	83
Adams Express	97⅜	97⅜
American Express	68⅜	68⅜
United States Express	76⅜	76⅜
Harlem	124	124⅜

NEW YORK, February 18, 1873.

Money was active and close most of the day, call loans ranging from 1-32 to 3-32, until near the close, when it became apparent that the bears were tired of the operation, and the rate fell to 7 gold. Sterling steady; 108⅞@109. Gold advanced to 114⅝, but fell to 114¼, closing at 114½@114⅝. Loans 4@7 for carrying, and 1 per cent. to flat for borrowing. Clearings $59,000,000. Treasury disbursements $83,000. Governments opened firm, but closed a trifle lower, but steady. State bonds were very dull. Stocks were quiet. The fluctuations were generally small, and outside of Western Union were only ¼ to 1⅛ per cent. Business was most important in Western Union and Erie. The market closed quiet, but steady.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 120; 5-20s '62, 115⅜; do '64, 115⅜; do '65, 115⅜; new '65s, 114⅜; '67, 116⅜; do '68, 116⅜; new 5s, 113⅜; Ten-forties, 114⅜. Currency 6s, 114⅜.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee old, 79½; do new, 79⅜; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton 100; Western Union Telegraph 89⅜; Quicksilver 45; Adams Express 97⅜; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; American Merchants Express 68⅜; United States do 76⅜; Pacific Mail 72⅜; N. Y. Central 103⅜; Erie 64⅜; do preferred 78; Harlem 123; do preferred 125; Michigan Central 108; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 89⅜; Northwestern 81; do preferred 90⅜; Rock Island 112⅜; New Jersey Central 103; St. Paul 52⅜; do preferred 74; Wabash 72⅜; do pref'd 85; Fort Wayne 93; Terre Haute 10; do preferred 40; Chicago & Alton 115⅜; do preferred 118; Ohio & Mississippi 46⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 93; Burlington & Quincy 118; Lake Shore 96; Panama 41⅜; Illinois Central 118; Union Pacific 34⅜; Central Pacific 104⅜; Union 87⅜; Delaware & Lackawana 103; Hartford & Erie 9⅜; Bankers' Bills 108⅜@109.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 18, 1873.

APPLES—The market continues dull, and notwithstanding the receipts have been light for some time past, the cold weather rendering it hazardous to make shipments, the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices are barely maintained; ranging from $1.50@2.50 per bbl., as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 50 to 60c.

BEANS—$2.25@2.75 per bushel, according to quality, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for the better grades, and we are reported sales at 25 to 28 for good to prime, and 30 for choice. Low grade butter continues very dull.

BROOM CORN—There is a moderate trade but no quotable change in prices, which range from 4 to 6½c.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3 to $3¼ per doz; 2 lbs, $2.50; Tomatoes, $2.40 to $2.50. Winslows Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50 to $2.75.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 16½ to 16¾ by the car load, and 2 to 3c more for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; Peaches, halves, 7 to 8; Apples, 4 to 6; Blackberries, 10 to 12; Pitted Cherries 20 to 22; unpitted, 7 to 8.

EGGS—Are coming in more freely and the market is weaker and prices drooping, we reduce our quotations to 30 to 33; there were sales at the outside figure, and some dealers would have taken 30 before they would have missed a sale. A few more days of such weather as that of to-day will knock the price away down—hence holders are all anxious to realize being apprehensive of a decline.

FLOUR—Trade continues slow, but while some houses have made a reduction of 20 to 25c per bbl. there has, as yet, been no general decline; however, according to present indications, it is only a question of a little time. We continue former quotations, $8.25 to $8.50 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $9 to $9.50 red winter. The arrivals have been unusually heavy during the past few days, particularly of spring wheat, and our market is pretty well stocked. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GRAIN—The operations in Wheat continue very meagre in this market, but it is owing mainly to a scarcity of stock; however, the feeling, as noted in our last report, is weaker, and prices are lower, according to present indications. Buyers are near at hand: millers are refusing to pay as much now as they did ten days ago, and it is so worthy of notice that wheat is higher relatively than flour. Oats seem to be considerably demoralized; the receipts and offerings continue to increase, while the demand is scarcely an average, hence, stocks are accumulating and prices are lower. We reduce our quotations to 40@43 cents, according to quality. Shelled Corn is pretty much the same condition: may be quoted at 48 on track and 50 in elevator. It is certain that there is no money for owners at these figures, and some of our regular dealers will hold in hopes of a reaction, and it is almost certain consignments will fall off. Ear Corn is still quoted at 54@55, but the arrival of a few cars will be sufficient to give it, as the saying is, a black eye, too. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley is difficult to quote correctly; it is said that it is difficult to obtain more than 85 to 90 for spring or 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—It is hoped that with the advent of fine weather, of which we had a slight foretaste to-day, trade will improve, and our merchants are in good condition, having large stocks of carefully selected goods. Refined Sugars are firmer east, but there has been no advance here as yet. Rio Coffee continues strong, and an advance in roasted, it is thought, will not be much longer delayed.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c; Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 11¾c; B, 11½c; Ex. C, 11¼c; C, 11c; Porto Rico, 10@10¾c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26½c; Java, 30@32c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9c; Rangoon, 7¾c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

HAY—Sales of loose from country wagons, in Allegheny to-day, at $25@35 per ton according to quality. Baled continues very dull; $24@25.

ONIONS—$2@ per bbl.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull; Bran may be quoted at $5@30; Seconds, $1@1.10; Middlings, $1.20@1.30.

POTATOES—Small sales at 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 6¾c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in trcs, 9c; half bbls, 9¾c; pails, 10¾. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is still quoted in a jobbing way at $5.75@6; Timothy, $4@4.25. Flax Seed unchanged at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

Provisions Market.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows: With an advance in the price of hogs, during the last ten days, of fully 50c per 100 lbs. both on live and dressed, the country has been scoured far and near, and the boasted reserves of the smaller points have suddenly disappeared and been concentrated here. Our receipts, notwithstanding, have not been so large as we were led to expect, but there is no doubt the country has been more closely gleaned than has been the case for many years. Greatly to the gratification of shippers of live stock, the railroad companies have furnished them more liberally with cars, and the eastern markets promising favorably, they have run the market for hogs up to such prices as to prevent packers from operating, so the season may be regarded as virtually closed.

The Eastern, Southern and foreign operators who have dreaded taking on stock in view of the threatened large supplies, are beginning to regain confidence, and prices of all products are legitimately and steadily advancing. Mess pork is perhaps, the most favorite product at present, for the reason that the quality of the hogs now being received will not permit of its being manufactured, while it is well understood that the manufacture through the country has been most limited, many large points not having packed a single barrel, and the stock of all being light in the extreme. All products, however, share in the general improvement, and packers begin to look brighter, and operators more confident than at any time through the year. The knowledge that the stocks at the opening of the season were so completely exhausted, notwithstanding the ruling prices from last August on were from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than they are at the present time, and that the first half million hogs went into almost immediate consumption, leads operators to regard with careless the much talked of increase in the packing, and to feel that there is but little prospect of danger to blight their hopes for the future.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
Hussey W & Co.o.	3	Lucy Furnace.o.	18
Zug & Co o.	2	Pitts Bolt Co. o.	1
Isabella Furnace.o.	18	Shoenberger & Co.o	18
Grag. B. & Co m.	2	J. W. Porter.o.	1
Total			58
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.			
Lewis O & P.m	3	W. Smith & Son.m	1
Nimick & Co.m	1		
Total			4
PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
J. Reamer,m.	2	J. B. Herron.m.	1
PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.			
Moorhead & Co.o.	4	W. Clark & Co.m.	1
Nimick & Co m.	2	Everson, G. & Co.m	2
Caughey & H.m	6		
Total			15

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 19c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand at 63c. Hay scarce at $20. Bran dull at $22. Bulk meats: demand good at 5⅛@7¼@7⅞c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1873.

The crude market is reported steady but unchanged—$2.20 per bbl. at Parker, equal to 5c per gallon here. Great complaint is being made about the difficulty in obtaining cars at Parker, and some of our refiners are greatly annoyed in consequence; we heard of one refiner who purchased some four thousand barrels over a month since, but, as yet, he has been unable to get a single car. We do not know who is to censure in regard to the matter, or whether it is a censurable case at all; but it is, to say the least, very perplexing. Refined was quoted firmer to-day, but, as compared with yesterday, there is no quotable change in prices, 19@19½ delivered in Philadelphia, and 16⅜@16⅝ on cars here. There is still some inquiry from the west, but the great proportion of the western trade is over for this season.

Oil barrels continue to be reported dull, and prices are weak though without quotable change. Country make, $1.85@1.90; city make, [illegible]s, $2 with sales.

OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Co., 364 bbls to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin - 615 bbls to Warden Frew & Co- Philadelphia.
Wormser M & [illegible] bbls to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, F & Co, 10[illegible] to Waring, King & C. Philadelphia.
Central Ref Co. 527 bbls to Waring, K. & Co., Philadelphia.
Vesta O Works, 100 bbls to W[illegible]rson & Philadelphia.
Total [illegible]

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Hutchinson O W, acct. H. McKelvy	92
Eagle O W acct. N. W. Stevenson	157
Fairview O W, acct. Hutchinson & B.	220
Citizens O W, acct. O J Grier	80
Citizens O W acct W. Stewart.	
Vesta O W, acct. G. W. Huff	468
NationalO W, acct. S. M. Robinson	323
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart, F & Co.	150
Vesta O W, asct, O. J. Grier	154
C. C. Beggs O W, acct. Fisher Bro	155
Davis & I acct. B. u. D.	638
Vesta O W, acct. Fisher Bro	154
Peerless O W, acct. Steqenson	150
Total	4373

Demand for Iron Ore.

The Iron Mountain company at the first of the present year advanced the price of Iron mountain ore from $5.40 per ton, which had ruled during 1872, to $10 per ton for 1873, and as this was objectionable to the iron manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh and other points, a meeting was held by the leading representatives and a committee appointed to visit St Louis to see if a reduction could not be obtained. The committee was unsuccessful and departed, but we understand left orders for ore at the advanced tariff, and the Pittsburgh and Wheeling manufacturers have since continued to send in orders, which would imply that if not satisfied they at least accept the situation. The Iron Mountain company will this year produce at approximation about three hundred thousand tons, and every ton of the probable product has been contracted for at the advanced price named; and the demand is so great as to have obliged the company to refuse orders to date of one hundred thousand tons. One firm is said to have applied for fifty thousand tons, but too late, and was fain to be content with ten thousand. A similar committee also visited the Lake Superior iron regions, but inferrentially with no better success.—St. Louis Republican, 16th.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 21c; receipts 1,225 bales, as follows: February 20⅝@20½c; March 20 9-16@20⅝c; April 20 13-16@20¾c; May 21⅛@21¼c; June 21 9-16@21⅝c. Flour more active; receipts 10,000 bbls.; superfine western and State $6,10@6,65; common to good extra $7,10@7,35; good to choice $7,60@8,25; white wheat extra $8,50@10,50; extra Ohio $7,50@10,50; St. Louis $7,65@13,00. Rye flour unchanged and quiet. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower at 91½c. Wheat dull and lower; receipts 9,000; superfine spring $1,53@1,55; white western store $2,00; winter red western $1,80@1,90; amber $1,90@2,00; white $1,90@2,25. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn a shade lower; receipts 32,000 bus.; new western mixed 64@64½c; old afloat 66c. Clover seed dull and heavy at 9⅜@9½c. Timothy seed quiet at $3,75@3,85. Oats heavy; receipts 24-000; new mixed western 53½c; old 54c. Hay unchanged. Hops dull. Coffee strong; Rio 17½@20c. Sugar active; refined 8⅞@9½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 75c. Petroleum: crude 8⅜@9c; refined 20c. Provisions less active. New mess pork $14,37½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet and firm; shoulders 5⅝@5⅞c. Middles active and firm; long clear 7⅛@7¾c. Lard active; western steam 8 5-16c; kettle 8 7-16@8½c. Western butter quiet at 15@20c. Cheese steady at 13½@17c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 18—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92⅛@92⅜. American securities: 5-20's of '65, 92⅜; do '64, 93⅛; 10-40's, 89½; new 5's, 90⅜; Erie Railway, 52⅛. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is ¾ per cent. lower than the bank rate. Linseed oil £33 15s. Turpentine 49s.

PARIS, February 18.—Rents 56 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅜d; Orleans 10@10⅛d; sales 11,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American and 1,000 speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 12s 1d @12s 3d; club, 13s 6d@13s 8d; red winter 12s 4d @12s 6d; red spring 11s 6d@12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Peas 38s 6d. Mess Pork 58s 6d. Receipts wheat the past 3 days, 40,000 quarters, of which 34,000 were American. Receipts corn the past 3 days 5,000 quarters, of which 4,000 were American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firm with upward tendency.

ANTWERP, February 18.—Refined petroleum 45¾ francs.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 18.—Cattle to-day, including 78 cars to arrive, 1,564; total for the week 4,879; market active; ¼@⅜c. advance on last week's closing prices; run of stock superior in quality to any received since January last; about 1,200 disposed of; sales 255 Illinois steers, 1,056 to 1,471, at $5,25@6,50; 63 choice Illinois steers, 1,392, at $7,00; 223 Missouri steers, 1,321 to 1,356, at $6,20@5,50; 110 Ohio steers, 1,027 to 1,316, at $4,75@6,50; 18 Ohio heifers, 1,050, at $4,62½; 17 Ohio cows, 1,225, at $5,37½; 148 head, 1,188 to 1,403, at $5,25@6,40; 18 Michigan, 1,085, at $4,75. Sheep and lambs to-day, 1,800, total for the week 5,200; market not fairly opened. Hogs to-day 3,000, total for the week 14,800; market slow, $4,85@5,20; sales 1,500 Illinois and Ohio hogs, 139 to 293, at $4,85@5,20.

WATERTOWN, February 18.—Beef cattle: receipts 334 head; prices remain the same as those of last report; sales choice at $10,75@11,00; extra $9,75@10,25; first quality $8,25@9,25; second do $6@7,50; third $5@5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,103 head; stock in large supply; sales in lots at $2,25@5,00 each; extra $5,50@5,75.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine, $7,00@7,25. Wheat steady; No 2 spring Chicago, $1,22 cash; $1,23 seller March; $1,25⅝, seller April; No 3 do, $1,09⅛@1,09⅝. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed, 31⅛@31⅜c cash; 31⅛@31⅜c seller March; rejected, 27c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 26⅜@26⅝c; rejected, 24@24½c. Rye dull; No 2, 65@65½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Mess pork dull, and prices have declined; sales, $12,80 seller March; $13,00 seller April. Lard dull and prices a shade lower; $7,50@7,55 cash. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; shoulders, 4⅛@4⅜c; short rib middles, 6⅛@6⅜c. Green hams scarce and firm at 7⅜@9½c from 20 to 15 pounds average. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs quiet at $4,95@5,15. Eggs active, but decidedly lower at 20c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 87c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Cotton 20c; unfaforable weather checks out door trade. Flour dull at $7,90@8,25. Wheat steady at $1,70@$1,75. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye 82c; heavy receipts depress the market. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Butter: demand fair and market firm. Cheese: demand fair and market firm. Provisions firm. Mess pork easier at $13@13,25. Lard a shade easier; steam 7⅜c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats firm, shoulders 4⅜@4⅜c; clear rib sides 6⅜@6⅜c; clear sides 6⅜@6⅜c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5⅜c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 7⅜c. Hogs scarce and firm at $4,65@5 for common to good; receipts 1,350. Whisky steady at 88c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Trade continues to improve with both commission houses and jobbers. The market for cotton goods lost none of its buoyancy, and prices remain very firm. An advance on bleached shirtings has been adopted by jobbers, and sales are not checked by it, as stocks are very low. Prints are in good demand for chocolates and medium colors, and white grounds are taken more freely by Southern buyers. Woolens are more active, light weight cassimeres, good qualities, being in request. Foreign goods are better in first hands, but the jobbing trade is quiet.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand; low middling 18⅜c. Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull but unchanged; No. 2 spring $1,29. Corn firmer, at 31@31½c east track. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2 27c. Barley firm; No. 1 80c. Whisky firm, at 90c. Mess pork firm, and advanced to $13,50. Dry salt meats stiff; shoulders 4⅜c; clear rib sides 6⅜c; clear sides 6¾. Bacon firm; clear rib sides 7⅜c; clear sides 8c. Lard firm; good 7⅜c. Hogs higher, at $4,25@4,35. Cattle active but unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—Bagging quiet at 13@14c. Cotton quiet; low middling 18⅜c. Flour firm; extra family $7,50; A No 1 $8,25. Wheat easier at $1,71@1,80. Corn active at 40@42c. Oats active at 32@33c. Rye easy at 80@83c. Provisions strong with an upward tendency. Mess pork $13,75. Bacon: shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib sides 7¾@7⅞c; clear sides 8c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4⅜c; clear rib sides 6⅜c; clear sides 7c. Lard 8@8⅜c. Whisky steady at 88@89c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined; extra white Michigan $1,97; No. 1 do $1,82; amber do $1,70⅛; No. 1 red $1,71. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed spot 39½c; no grade 37c; yellow 40c; low mixed 39½c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 State 39c. Dressed hogs $5,25@5,50. Mess pork held at $13,25@13,50.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 18.—Cotton: demand light but holders firm; low middling 18⅜c. Flour: demand fair and market firm; choice family $9,75. Wheat $1,85@1,90. Corn 58c. Cornmeal $2,30. Provisions firm. Bulk meats: shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 7⅜c. Lard 8⅛@8⅜c; country bacon 7⅜@8c. Hogs $4@5.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1,29; No 2 do $1,23¾. Oats dull and prices declined; No 2 26⅛c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 mixed 32½c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 68½c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; fall No 2 72c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull; No. 1 red held at $1,70; No. 2 do $1,65. Oats quiet; No. 1 State 40c. Refined petroleum quiet but firm; car lots 16⅜c; trade lots 18⅜c; Ohio oil, legal test 24@24½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—Flour dull and declining. Ohio and Indiana family $8,25@9,50. Wheat dull; red $1,90; No. 1 spring $1,75@1,77. Rye steady at 88@90c. Corn firm; yellow 57c; white 48@49c. Petroleum steady; refined 19@19¼ spot; crude 14¼c. Whisky 92c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 18.—Flour dull; western superfine $5,75@6,75; extra $7,50. Wheat steady; western red $1,65@1,90; amber $2,00@2,10. Corn dull; mixed western 47c; white 48@50. Mess pork strong at $14,50@14,75. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¼c; rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 7@7½c. Bacon unchanged. Hams 12½@15. Lard firm at 8@8¼c. Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky dull at 87c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—Cotton quiet; sales of 4,800 bales; good ordinary 18c; low middling 18⅜c; middlings 19⅜c; middling Orleans 19⅜c; receipts 10,674 bales; exports, Liverpool, 3,648 bales; continent, 677 bales; stock 183,085 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 2 do do, O H McKown; 1 do staves, H Shaffer; 1 do cooperage, J H Lotz; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 1 do corn, J Ross; lot furniture, Ortleib & Co; 65 sks oats, 25 do corn, Adams & K; 10 do meal, P H Ittle & Co; 18 do f seed, M B Suydam; 20 do meal, J S Brown; 41 do do, J Irwin; 1 box poultry, J S Clark & Co; 1 do mdse, W H Brill; 24 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 6 pkgs butter, G McFerron Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber, S P P M; 1 do do, H C McEwing; 1 do hay, Beckert & G; 1 do f clay, Carnagie K & Co; 1 do oats, T P Henderson; 1 do do, J Graham; 20 bbls do b[illegible], Voigt M & Co; 35 do do, Aiken W & P; 13 Knox & [illegible], W Frank & Son; 100 do molasses, Penns[illegible] do do, J Porterfield & Co; 8 bbls pa[illegible] [illegible] do do, 209 sks oats, 190 do corn, J C[illegible] sunds, W[illegible]; 7 trcs d beef, J Parks; C How[illegible] [illegible] 6 do eggs & butter, J J w ware[illegible].

[ALLEGHE]NY VALLEY [illegible] do, Armst[illegible] 10 cars coal, N Y & bbls flour, [illegible] 1 do marble [illegible] & Co; 7 do stone, Morrison & C[illegible] 1 do jun[illegible] Wallace; 1 do hay, W Hoffman [illegible] 5 do apples[illegible] Paul & [illegible]ey & C; 9 do do, Lappe & H; 3 [illegible] produce, [illegible].

PITTSBURGH, CINCIN[NATI] & [ST.] LOUIS R. R.—Kirkpatrick [illegible] 46 tcs lard, 50 do hams, [illegible] & B.[illegible] oats, Scenelbach & H; 100 bbl[illegible] St. Louis R[illegible] do do, F W Jenkins & Bro; 100 [illegible] & Co; 162 bags & V; 50 do bungs, A B Mills; 30 [illegible] S B Floyd; 50 Renshaw; 400 sks flour, F W Jenkins, Seghmyer W Welsh; 1 car hav, H J McCracken; [illegible] J A lasses, Arbuckles & Co; 10 bxs p[illegible] killer, [illegible] rye, 58 bags oats; McHenry & H; 6 bedsteads [illegible] box ornaments; Lemon & W; 10 bbls d apples, do sugar, M W Rankin; 12 do g apples, 7 do d do, Voigt M & Co; 42 bdls chairs, J H Dauler; 5 bbls apples, J Dilworth; 8 do d apples, Loh & C; 5 do flour, C H Morege; 5 do alcohol G A Kelly; 5 do do, L Kennedy; 51 bxs h ware, J Woodwell; 40 g hides, W Flaccus & Son; 42 bales cotton, C W Batchelor; 25 do do, O M Harper; 97 bars iron, J Wood & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—3 cars stoves, J S Sherrick, 1 do corn, W J Meek; 1 do p lead; Davis C & Co; 1 do flour, W Welsh, 1 do hay, H Rea; 1 do shingles, S & W H Martin; 1 do hay, Bricker & Co; 1 do feed, Scenelbach & H; 20 do barley, N M Briggs; 4 do shoulders, J P Hanna; 1 do middlings, Dorrington Bros; 8 do p lead, Fahnestock & Co; 1 do mids, H Cordier; 100 bbls flour, C F Ludwick; 300 do do, owners; 400 do do, Shomaker & Co; 400 do; D Wallace; 200 do do, Watt L & Co; 100 do do, J S Dilworth; 70 do beans, E H Myers; 100 do flous, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 20 doz brooms, J J Pettitt; 1 bbl eggs, Vangorder & S; 4 kegs butter, J A Graff; 14 tubs butter, Jones & L; 2 bbl honey, C O Perrins; 20 pkgs liquor, Milligan H & Co; 35 bbls onions, Voigt M & Co; 60 do spts, Hostettor & S; 50 do h wines, Shipton & W.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER STEAMER EMPEROR.—25 bbls m dust, Armstrong Bro; 40 do molasses, Carter Bros; 283 do do, J S Dilworth; 376 do do, Haworth & D; 22 do do, Wm Gormley; 50 do do, P Duff & Son; 10 do glue, W Flaccus; 5 sks feathers, Holtzman & W; 12 bales cotton, Eagle C Mill; 25 do do, E Hyde & Son; 8 bbls d apples, 177 do molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 14 r chairs, J Berner; 7 pkgs furniture, H Berger; 3 do do, J Bernard; 192 chairs, Dryden & Co; 10 sks p nuts, R Dickey; 7 pkgs furniture, Espy & Son; 6 sks feathers, E Edmundson; 5 bbls whisky, Hidger & Co; 19 doz chairs, J M Irwin; 1 box glass, Carter Brothers & Co; 84 bxs tobacco, 40 bbls molasses, Johnson & Co; 51 do do, Seghmyer & V; 163 do do, Watt L & Co; 50 do flour, T Wilson & Co; 20 do apples, 4 do eggs, 25 do rags, G Lawer & Co; 7 doz chairs, Lemon & W; 14½ do do, Reamer & Co; 186 do, C Fairman; 15 do do, Myer & Son; 25 bxs soap, G W McClure & Co; 25 kegs p feet, J H Parker; 12 bxs balsom, R E Sellers & Co; 4 safes, Stevenson & Co; 2 trcs sausage, Walker C & Co; 120 pgs furniture, C Wetzel.

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Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

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This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and saving them from the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; never deceive you. Hundreds of cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to the increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is appended an important essay on MARRIAGE, its whole illustrated with numerous cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia. All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river reached its height on Monday night, when the marks indicated close on to twenty feet—nineteen feet ten inches; it has been falling some, and last evening the marks indicated sixteen feet eight inches. The Monongahela also continues to recede at its source; and as there is no probability of a rise in the Allegheny for the present, no further apprehension is entertained. The weather yesterday was mild and pleasant and very favorable for out-door business, which we are in hopes will improve.

The Emperor from Cincinnati, with a good trip, including some 1,200 barrels molasses is the only arrival we have to report and there were no departures excepting tow-boats.

The Juniata will positively depart for Cincinnati to-day, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

Mr. John Robison, who had charge of the fleet of coal boats and barges, which was swept away by the recent freshet, and which was moored to the piers of the bridge, reports that there were thirty-four crafts in all of which twenty-three were saved and eleven lost. A list of the sufferers will be found elsewhere.

The Brill, Capt. M. A. Cox, as will be seen by card, is announced for Nashville.

—The St. Louis Republican of Monday says: A rumor was current yesterday that the Northern Line and Keokuk Packet company had consolidated, and would wage the war on the upper Mississippi the present season with increased vigor. There is no truth in the report as yet, but there is a possibility of such being the case, which will not be known until the directors of the Northern Line hold their annual meeting, which takes place next Wednesday. If the consolidation is accomplished, we will have lively times on the upper Mississippi the present season, as both lines have fine packets, which during the freeze up, have been put in complete repair, and will make a splendid appearance on coming out. The business on the Upper Mississippi will be largely increased by the competition and a larger amount of freight will be transported to this city by river than heretofore.

—The Louisville Courier-Journal says: Steamboatmen of Memphis are making inquiries about Capt. Sam. Houston, and wish to know if he is Supervising Inspector of that district. They say that he has not shown himself in Memphis in his official capacity for a year. For the information of those concerned we would say that Capt. Sam. Houston is still Supervising Inspector, and is at this time in this city, having recently returned from Washington City, where he had [illegible] business.

—[illegible] Cumberland river city pilot, [illegible] was arrested at Nashville a few days ago, and charged with [illegible] under cover of nightfall [illegible] a trial. He is [illegible] a bill of lading to the [illegible] flatboat under the [illegible] at Dycusburg, Kentucky; failed to give [illegible] own account. [illegible] upon his arrival [illegible] was rumored at St. Louis, [illegible] cargo for [illegible] Northern Line and Keokuk Packet [illegible] war on the consolidated, and are going to [illegible] with renewed vigor on the upper Mississippi this season that the Directors of the Northern Line hold their [illegible] for the election of officers next Wednesday, when the rumor will either be confirmed or proven groundless.

—By the break up of the ice at Kansas City the ferry-boat Hattie Weber was torn from her moorings and carried down upon the bar at Sheppard's Island, where she is now high and dry, surrounded by huge cakes of ice and with her hull broken to pieces, and will probably be a total loss.

—The steamer Henry A. Jones was destroyed by fire on Saturday last on Galveston Bay. She was en route to Galveston from Houston, with a cargo of 442 bales cotton; 21 lives are reported to be lost. Among the lost are Capt. J. J. Pierce, first clerk, and Jas. B. Hogan, second clerk, both well known.

—The United States engineers intend making active efforts the coming season to restrict the encroachments of the Missouri on the Illinois shore, opposite the mouth of the river and below. The improvement will consist in riveting Sawyer's bend, and raising and extending the dikes in Venice bend.

—The Shreveport Southwestern, of the 9th inst. says: The last steamers which left our wharf took cotton at $2,50 per bale to New Orleans. Freights on the Wolff from Cairo were $1 per cwt. and $1,50 per barrel (flour.) From Cincinnati by the Skillinger, the rates were from $1,25@1,50 per cwt. and $2 for flour.

—Three hundred and eighty-seven shares of the John E. Maude Transportation Company were sold to Capt. Alf Grissem, Friday, for $28,000, and he went out on that boat as clerk. The Maude remains in the Memphis and New Orleans trade.

—The board of directors of the Evansville Steamboatmen's association have raised an order for an assessment of 5 cents per ton on all tonnage registered at that port, so as to raise money already expended in behalf of the steamboat interest.

—The City of Vicksburg took flour from St. Louis to Vicksburg and points below Memphis at $1,00 per barrel, and other freight in proportion.

—At Evansville, Saturday, the United States Marshal sold the sunken steamer Commercial to Buffner Jr. for $125. The boat is entirely under water aft of her wheel.

—The James B. Hanna was sold by the United States Marshal at Evansville, Saturday, to Thomas & Cox for $6,000.

—The Ironsides and barges arrived at Memphis Saturday.

—The Esperanza makes a trip from St. Louis to Red River in the Carter Line.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, AND NASHVILLE, the splendid steamer BRILL. Captain........A. M. Cox. Will leave for the above and intermediate landings on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. fe17 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI. — THE elegant side-wheel steamer, JUNIATA, C. L. BRENNAN........Captain. Will leave for Cincinnati and all intermediate ports THIS DAY, at 4 P. M. She will receipt freight and passengers through to all points South and West. For freight or passage, apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, C. FAIRMAN, Agents. fe12

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

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No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

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$1,000 REWARD

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H. M. CALDWELL........SAMUEL MORRISON.

MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 303 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S "Light of Day" Brand STAR CANDLES. Are of superior quality and the standard brand. Sold by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. O'BRIEN

Produce Commission Merchant.

Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.

White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS.

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR. No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON........A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr.," and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rates, by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.

NO. 423 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital, $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B. Brickell, Charles H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Garver, P. Kane, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig. President—ROBERT DICKSON; Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR; Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE.

Capital, - - - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Hastings, James McLain,
John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil, Mathew Mawhinney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser,
JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

City Deposit Bank

AND TRUST CO.,

Corner Penn and Collins avenues, East End.

Capital, - - $100,000.

Interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily.

J. I. MARCHAND, President.

B. M. EVERSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. Brown, W. H. Denniston,
Alex. Bates, J. C. Beecher,
Jas. Connor, A. H. Gross,
Wm. Dick, G. G. Negley.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,

64 Fourth Avenue.

Incorporated by Act of 1870.

PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK......$100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872......$401,000

Receives Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.

[illegible] etc., [illegible] 6 PER CENT. per annum. [illegible] Mortgages upon Real Estate,

JACKSON DU[illegible]

[illegible]T. BRADY, President.

[illegible] President.

H. BRADY WILKINS, [illegible] Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

No 43 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS.

George R. Riddle, D. Macferron,
J. W. Hall, R. H. Knox,
Wm. Burgoyne, Wm. Park, James Graham,
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH

Savings Bank,

No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.

DIRECTORS:

J. T. Stockdale, Owen Morgan,
B. L. Wood, Jr., Andrew Ackley,
Jesse H. Lippencott, J. Ascheim,
W. W. Ackley, Jake Hill.
E. Maginn,
J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
THOMAS RODGERS, Cashier.

Park Savings Bank,

No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000,

Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.

DIRECTORS.

James Rafferty, George Stewart,
Wm. Anderson, W. J. Glenn,
R. M. Gray, Jas. M. Park,
Isaac Rigby, Hugh Richardson,
H. Hunneshagen,
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.
M. WHITMORE, Assistant Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,

No. 224 BEAVER AVENUE,

ALLEGHENY.

Capital, - - - - $200,000,

Stockholders individually liable.

Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Strous, D. W. Riggs,
David Matthias, Thomas Jones, Jr.,
Wm. M. Vogleson, W. W. Scott,
Wm. Rowbottom, Gus. Langenheim,
Henry Raynor.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

No. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President........DAVID GREGG.

DIRECTORS.

James T. Brady, Hon. Robt. McKnight,
R. L. Fahnestock, Hartley Howard,
Daniel Euwer, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Wm. Wills, J. V. McDonald,
Philip Beinel, Benj. Singerly.

Dealers in Government Bonds.

Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - - $300,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,

(In Safe Deposit Co.' Building.)

President—HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President—WILLIAM REA.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. W. Hailman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe,
Secretary and Treasurer.
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock.

MAX SCHAMBERG,

No. 163 Smithfield Street,

(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Foreign Exchange,

OCEAN PASSAGE

AND

Railroad Tickets.

Collections Made

ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Also, Sight Drafts on London.

Allegheny Real Estate Bank,

140 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CAPITAL............$200,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Six per cent. allowed on time deposits. Discount daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.

DIRECTORS.

John Dean, Addison Lysle,
Hugh McNeill, Jacob Kopp,
Alex. Patterson, Martin Lappe,
Robert Taggart, John Megraw,
Joseph McNaugher.
JOHN DEAN, Pres't.
ADDISON LYSLE, Vice President.
W. M. PORTER, Cashier.

Bank open every Saturday Evening from 7 o'clock to 8½ o'clock for the accommodation of depositors.

Allegheny National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.

R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

TOMLINSON & M'KEE,

Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description.

Railroad street, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS

And Foundry.

LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,

Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Penn Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of

Marine and Stationary Engines.

Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,

MANUFACTURER OF

Light Machinery Castings,

SUGAR KETTLES,

PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS,

WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,

29 WOOD STREET.

Charles H. Onions.

Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Holloware and general Castings.

Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIAMOND

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.

ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES,

For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.

Prompt attention given to Repairing.

Office and works: 38 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

DUQUESNE

[SP]RING AND

[AX]LE WORKS.

Moore, Davis, Dobson & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Coleman, Rahm & Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.

National Foundry & Pipe Works.

Wm. Smith & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast Iron Pipe

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS

Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward. Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.

All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

ATLAS WORKS,

Twenty-Eighth Street,

Founders and Machinists,

IN

Heavy Work. Steam Engines.

THOS. N. MILLER, President.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER.)

Washington Works

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

Iron City Foundry,

Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.

CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,

SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

G. W. BOLLMAN, Prest........J. C. KILGORE, Supt.

ECLIPSE

STEAM

MF'G. COMPANY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of

Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam

BOILERS,

2 to 1,000 Horse Power.

General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.

W. Douglass & Son,

Manufacturers of all kinds

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

AND SHEET IRON WORK.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

WEST POINT

BOILER

WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,

(NEAR THE POINT,)

HUGH M. BOLE.

PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.

Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power.

Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank

WORKS.

D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Oil Stills and Oil Tanks, Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers, Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges, Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.

WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plain and Galvanized Wrought

IRON PIPE,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER,

No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

IRON AND STEEL.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM

Manufacturers of every description of

Sheet and Bar Iron,

Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron.

Fine and Common Sheet Iron.

Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WAYNE IRON

AND

STEEL WORKS.

BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Wayne and "U. S." Brands of

IRON AND STEEL,

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.

Near Union Depot.

Office and Works,

Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

The Union Iron Works,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolls, Wrought Iron Beams,

Girders, [illegible]

Angles, Plates, [illegible]

Post Iron, [illegible] Bars,

Merchant Bar, [illegible] &c.

General Office and Works, [illegible]

PITTSBURGH.

Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.

Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES:

Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ROLLS.

BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,

(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)

Patent Semi-Steel

AND

CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,

Sand Rolls and Pinions

Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.

Phœnix Roll Works,

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Saws,

AND

SHOVELS.

EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.

Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Merchant, Bar,

SHEET AND BOILER IRON,

Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron.

T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard. Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.

Office and works: Greenough and Second avenue.

New York, 80 Gold St. Chicago, 86 Mich. ave. Boston, 137 and 139 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST STEEL,

Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.

Rogers & Burchfield,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEET IRON

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel

STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 160 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works

PARK, BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH

NOVELTY WORKS,

FOUNDED A. D., 1832.

Moorhead, Boyd & Co.,

Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.

Corner of FIRST AVENUE AND GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Barr & Parkin,

OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET

PITTSBURGH.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. — ON and after December 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:35am	Mail Train	1:55am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	2:35am
Chicago Express	12:50pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	6:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex.	12:10pm
Phila. Ex.	5:20pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:55pm
		Way Passenger	9:50pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:40am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	8:20am
Wall's No. 3	11:45am	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	2:40pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Wall's No. 4	3:30pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Johnstown Ac.	4:00pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	3:40pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wall's No. 4	4:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:40pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:55pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Wall's No. 5	6:50pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:40pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:25pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily. Pacific Express daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:40 P. M.; New York 6:31 P. M.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:00 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:10 A. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:30 A. M.; New Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:00 A. M.; New York, 12:34 P. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:30 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information, apply to

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No. 1	6:55am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No. 1	8:25am	Freeport No. 1	9:20am
Express	10:30am	Claremont Ac.	11:10am
Claremont Ac.	1:05pm	Express	2:10pm
Freeport No. 2	3:49pm	Springdale No. 1	3:20pm
Mail	5:45pm	Freeport No. 2	4:30pm
Springdale No. 2	6:25pm	Springdale No. 2	6:30pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 7:30 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M., and returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.

The 6:50 A. M. train and the 2:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler. For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. From December 22, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	3:38am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:43am	Wheeling Ex.	10:53am
Erie & Yo. Ex.	7:02am	Chicago Express	10:58am
Chicago Mail	7:22am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:58pm
Chicago Express	12:32pm	Cl. & St. L. Ex.	5:58pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:32pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	5:58pm
Pacific Express	1:38pm	Chicago Mail	6:23pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:38pm	Chicago Mail	11:18pm
Erie Express	4:48pm		
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	[illegible]	Leetsdale Accom.	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom.	[illegible]	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:08am
[illegible]	[illegible]	Econ. Accom.	10:23am
[illegible]	[illegible]	New Castle Ac.	12:33pm
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Ac.	2:33pm

[illegible] Oaks Sunday Church [illegible] 12:45pm. Pacific Express leaves daily. Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route. After December 22, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex.	3:33am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	McDonald Ac.	6:58am
Wash. Accom.	8:48am	Wash. Accom.	9:38am
Pac Express	9:22am	Steubenville Ac.	9:58am
McDonald Ac.	12:08pm	Cincinnati Ex.	12:28pm
Southern Ex.	2:12pm	McDonald Ac.	4:13pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:28pm	Columbus Mail	6:03pm
McDonald Ac.	6:13pm	Fast Line	8:38pm
Sunday Church train	1:13pm	Sunday Church train	10:03am

2:12 pm Southern Express will leave daily.

12:28 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Charters Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:28 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, Dec. 8, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30am	McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:00am	Confluence Ac.	9:50am
McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 2	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	3:35pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	3:05pm
West Newton Ac.	3:55pm	Mixed Way	3:30pm
McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 3	5:25pm	Through Mail	6:30pm
McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 4	6:15pm	McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 4	7:45pm
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	Braddocks Ac.	12:30am
*Church Train	1:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am

* Sunday only.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 62 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST, Passenger Agent, No. 62 Fifth avenue, Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	12:50pm	6:00pm
Night Express	9:10pm	6:10am
Buffalo	7:40am	8:10pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:20am
First Soda Works Accom'on	9:50pm	8:45pm
Second Soda Works Accom'n	5:35pm	8:25am
First Hulton Accommodation	6:50am	9:00am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	11:50am	2:00pm
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	4:35pm	7:15pm
Fourth Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	6:40am

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40am, arriving at Parker's at 11:40 am, and returning, leaves Parker's at 4:35 pm and arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.

Express trains stop only at principal points.

Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh

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PETROLEUM

Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment.

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Commission Merchants and Brokers in

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DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY,

Philadelphia address,

Waring, King & Co.,

109 WALNUT STREET

HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

HUBS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,

Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles,

No. 40 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Sign of the Anvil.

No 50 WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

ENGINEERING.

JOHN J. ENDRES,

Mining and Civil Engineer,

Manufacturer of Machinery for

Mining and Smelting Purposes.

SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines, builder of improved Coke Ovens, and Machinery for discharging the same.

Office and Works, South Pittsburgh.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG.

Gov. Hartranft Refuses to Approve the Pennsylvania Railroad Bill.

The Governor Asked to Return the Bill for Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 17, 1873.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Bill.

Governor Hartranft is not disposed to swallow the Pennsylvania Railroad bill with the same avidity as the Legislature. Parties interested were notified that he would not approve the bill unless some limitation was placed on the power of the company to increase the capital stock and issue bonds.

At the session of the Senate this evening, Senator Rutan introduced a concurrent resolution requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Legislature for amendment. The resolution was passed without opposition, and will go through the House to-morrow. The ten days allowed the Governor to consider the bill before signing or vetoing it expires to-morrow.

This action of Governor Hartranft was unexpected, as it has been loudly proclaimed here that he was as sure to sign the bill as the Legislature was to pass it. The fact that the bill was passed unanimously did not influence him to accept and vitalize its extraordinary grants. This action will be approved by the people of the State. It shows a mind of his own, and is not a mere register of edicts of the great railroad company. ARCTIC.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Organization of the Ohio and Baltimore Short Line Railway Co.

Connection Between the Hempfield and Connellsville Railroads.

Washington in Direct Communication with Chicago and the Seaboard.

"Little Washington" Preparing to Vote on Local Option.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, PA., February 17, 1873.

New Railroad Organized.

The Ohio & Baltimore Short Line Railway Company was organized here to-day. The Company was organized for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad from a point west of Clokeyville, this county, to some point at or near Dawson's Station, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad. This road is to connect the Hempfield Railroad with the Connellsville Railroad and form part of the great through line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to Chicago and the northwest. Thus Washington will be thrown into direct communication both with Chicago and the seaboard.

C. M. Reed, of Washington, is the President of the Company, and the following persons are Directors: Thomas McKennan, W. W. Smith, Wm. Workman, S. B. Hays, all of Washington, and T. H. Garrett, Wm. Keyser and John K. Cowen, of Baltimore.

County Temperance Convention.

The Temperance Convention, which was announced some time ago, met to-day in the town hall. There were delegates present from all parts of the county and the meeting was a very large one. The meeting was for the purpose of organizing and preparing for the election and local option in March.

The Eldersville Murder.

The trial of Henry Briceland for the murder of old Allingham, at Eldersville, creates great excitement here. Witnesses are arriving rapidly, and it is very probable a bill will be found to-morrow afternoon. M.

SPRINGHILL STATION.

Man Instantly Killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
CONEMAUGH, PA., Feb. 17, 1872.

The Cincinnati Express, which left Pittsburgh at 1:10 on Monday, ran over a man at Springhill Station, seventeen miles east of Pittsburgh, killing him instantly. Letters on his person indicate his name to be Guy Wise, from Kalamazoo, Mich. The letters are signed by his brother, and are dated at Williamsport. He was evidently on his way walking, as a memorandum on the back of an envelope shows that he crossed the State line on February 13th. The body was taken to Irwin Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. B.

NEW ORLEANS.

Particulars of the Burning of the Steamer Henry A. Jones.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—The Galveston steamer Charles Forbes brought to the city the rescued from the burnt steamer Henry A. Jones. Among them was the assistant pilot, Daniel G. Gordon, who was on watch at the time of the disaster. He gives the following particulars:

When about three miles over Red Fish bar, at 4:50 A. M., the watchman on the lower deck called out "Red Fish light in sight." The watchman was in the act of casting the lead when an explosion was heard, something like the escape of steam, but more resembling the report of a gun. The first pilot, who was on the roof, ran down to the lower deck, and immediately sang out to the assistant pilot to make his escape, as the boat was on fire. Gordon immediately left the wheel and ran down stairs. When he got below he found that the fire wrapped the whole boat and cargo in a sheet of flames. He had only time to reach the barge. The Jones had four hundred and forty-two bales of cotton, a lot of hides, &c., on board, and a barge with wool in tow. About the time Gordon reached the barge it caught fire. It was cut loose from the burning boat and floated away.

Murphey, the engineer on duty, did not escape, and all is conjecture regarding the cause of the disaster. The probabilities are that the fire wall gave way, and that the report heard by Gordon was caused by its fall. It is certain the whole vessel and barge were in flames within five minutes after the first alarm. Twenty-two persons were lost.

CHICAGO.

Trade and Commerce for 1872.

CHICAGO, February 14.—The following statistics of the trade and commerce of Chicago during the past year are taken from the advance sheets of the forthcoming annual report of the Chicago Board of Trade: Receipts of flour for the year, 1,532,014; shipments, 1,361,328; number of barrels of flour manufactured here, 187,968—there being only two large mills left by the great fire, and none having been built since. Wheat receipts, 12,724,141 bushels, against 14,439,656 bushels last year. Corn receipts, 47,366,087 bushels, against 41,583,139 last year, or an excess of over 13,500,000 bushels over any previous year. Oats receipts, 15,061,715 bushels, against 14,789,414 in 1871. Rye, 1,129,086 bushels, against 2,011,788 bushels last year. Barley, 5,251,750 bushels, against 4,669,410 bushels last year. Cattle receipts, 684,075 head, against 543,505 head last year. Hogs, live and dressed, 3,488,528 head, against 2,652,559 head in 1871.

The total value of live stock received at the Union stock yards during the past year is estimated at $75,475,000. The total amount of duties collected at the Custom House during the year on foreign imports was $2,114,734. The total value of domestic produce exported to Canada by lake during the year was $5,250,000. The receipts of lumber during the year reached the enormous aggregate of 11,183,650,281 feet, and of shingles 610,829,439. Altogether, the trade of the city largely exceeds that of any previous year.

Terrible Explosion of Gas near Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 14.—A special to the *Courier* says at midnight last night an explosion occurred near Oil City, resulting in the death of W. Banman, and the total destruction of his residence. The gas from an oil well near by had been conducted into his house for heating purposes. Owing to some defect it had escaped until the lower rooms were filled, which suddenly ignited and caused a terrific explosion.

Another Broken Rail.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 17.—A special to the *Courier* gives an account of another accident having occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The train coming north, leaving Brady's Bend at 12:25 P. M., was thrown from the track by a broken rail. Three ladies were injured, but not seriously. The conductor was also slightly injured.

The Last Hopes of the Polygamists Gone.

SALT LAKE, February 15.—The special message on Utah affairs is a cunning blow to the hopes of the polygamous theocrats. The church organs are evidently at a loss what to do. The *Herald* says it is another heavy dose, but they must dance to the music furnished.

—The trial of John T. Osborne, charged with the murder of Mrs. Matthews, at Yates City, Ill., in August last, was concluded at Galesburg on Saturday morning, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, and fixing the penalty at death by hanging.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Republic.

CONGRATULATIONS OF MINISTER SICKLES.

Reply of Senor Figueras.

CIRCULAR TO FOREIGN POWERS.

SPAIN.

THE ROYAL GUARD SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, February 15.—The Government has ordered the suppression of the Royal Guard. It is probable that the Council of State will also be suppressed.

RECOGNITION.

It is asserted that the Governments of the United States of America, France, England, Belgium and Switzerland will soon recognize the Republic of Spain.

AMADEUS' ABDICATION VOLUNTARY.

The *Imparcial* declares that the act of abdication was voluntary and personal. The King's father was opposed to it.

THE FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC.

The *Correspondencia* says the flag of the Republic will be violet, white and red.

ADHESION TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

It is reported that General Marionos, Commander-in-Chief in the North, has telegraphed his adhesion to the new Government.

THE PROVINCES TRANQUIL.

Dispatches from the provinces report tranquility everywhere excepting in the districts disturbed by the Carlists.

It is said, that the army is opposed to a republic and favors a monarchy, but is divided in its choice for ruler between Duke Montpensier and ex Queen Isabella. Don Carlos entered Spain on Thursday last. The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interests of their leader. Saragossa is practically blockaded by the insurgents. The insurrectionists have cut the railway between this city and the north, at Parcova, a town in Burgess.

SEPARATION OF THE CHURCH AND STATE.

Among the measures contemplated by the Ministry are the separation of Church and State, and the appointment of Judges for life.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

In the Assembly to-day bills were read granting amnesty to the prisoners charged with complicity in the recent Republican demonstrations, and declaring that justice shall hereafter be administered in the name of the people.

Echegaray, Minister of Finance, declared that the financial obligations of Spain shall be respected. The declaration was greeted with cheers. He said the Republican Government was interested in maintaining the credit of the nation. "Respect for the right" will be the motto.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, February 15.—Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, to-day called upon Senor Figueras, and addressed him as follows: Pursuant to orders from my Government, I salute your excellency upon the establishment of a Republic in Spain. The wisdom and dignity with which the change of Government was effected is a happy auspice of the glorious future for Spain. The United States, occupying a large tract of continent civilized by Spanish faith and valor, cannot contemplate unmoved the spectacle of the empire of Ferdinand and Isabella transformed into a Republic. The American people rejoice to see Spain imitating their example, and establishing prosperity and power upon solid foundations. In expressing to your excellency the fervent good wishes of President Grant, and recognizing your authority, I accomplish the most agreeable duty of my mission to this noble and generous country.

Senor Figueras, in reply to Sickles, said: His grave responsibility would overwhelm him were it not for such moments as the present, when you so eloquently convey the robust voice of the American people in blessing and acclaiming the advent of the Republic, which moderate energy achieved and prudence will preserve. If the United States is indebted to Spain for the discoverer of the American continent, Spain is indebted to the United States for the founder of a new social order. Spain will remember the worthy example set her by the United States.

CUBA TO BE RETAINED.

MADRID, February 16.—Senor Figueras concluded his speech, yesterday, in reply to Sickles' congratulations, with the following words: We hold in the New World an integral portion of territory destined, under the Spanish flag, to serve as a connecting link between the two Continents. In order that the Antilles may accomplish that mission and realize our civilizing objects, we rely on Spanish energy and the strength of Spanish institutions.

PARIS, February 16.—Senor Castellar has sent a dispatch to the Spanish residents in Paris, in which he clearly intimates that the new Government is resolved not to part with Cuba, and to keep the Spanish flag on a portion of American territory as a pledge of the perpetual union of the old and new world.

Popularity of the Republic.

MADRID, February 17.—A number of the conservative Generals of the Spanish army have assured the Government that they will not oppose the Republic.

Insurgent Attack Repulsed.

MADRID, February 17.—The Carlist chieftain Ollo, with 1,500 men, yesterday attacked Tafalla, in Navarre. The garrison made a gallant resistance, and the insurgents were compelled to retreat.

The Troops Becoming Reconciled.

The popular forces in Madrid, yielding to the commands of the authorities, have abandoned the positions which they occupied when the King abdicated.

No Meddling Permitted.

MADRID, February 17.—Senor Castellar is about to send a circular to foreign powers to prevent their intervention in the affairs of Spain. It will assure them that the Republic is not aggressive in character, and does not seek to interfere with other nations.

The Marquis de Boville, French ambassador, had a long conference to-day with Senor Castellar.

PORTUGAL.

ARRIVAL OF AMADEUS.

LISBON, February 14.—Amadeus reached this city this morning and proceeded to the palace prepared for him. No intimation is given as to the time he will go to Italy. A squadron of Italian naval vessels is momentarily expected.

RECEPTION OF AMADEUS.

LISBON, February 14.—Ex-King Amadeus and family were met on their arrival at the railway station by the King and Queen of Portugal, Prince August and members of the Cabinet. The Italian Ambassador received Amadeus. The ex Queen was weak, and was carried in a sedan chair to the palace. The streets through which they passed were crowded.

MEXICO.

DESERTION OF A WHOLE GARRISON.

MATAMORAS, February 14.—Last night the garrison of Fort Cosa Mata became dissatisfied with their treatment and long arrears of pay, and deserted in a body, dragging the guns of the fort outside and discharging them. The men, two hundred in number, took all their arms.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1873.

THE WRIT OF ERROR IN STOKES' CASE.

The text of Judge Davis' decision granting a writ of error and stay in the case of Stokes says that the exceptions are of such grave importance, and there being a doubt as to the correctness of one portion of the charge to the jury, it became his duty to give the prisoner an opportunity to present them to a higher court. The case will now go to the full bench for a hearing. This will probably involve a delay of a couple of months. The news had a cheering effect on Stokes.

VALUE OF GREELEY'S PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The appraisers of Horace Greeley's estate estimate that his personal property will foot up about one hundred thousand dollars. It is said that Samuel Sinclair is indebted to the estate at least eight thousand dollars. There are about one hundred thousand dollars of bad debts and bad securities. The appraisers say that C. Vanderbilt, Jr., owes the estate fifty thousand dollars borrowed money. Commodore Vanderbilt has given five thousand dollars to each of Mr. Greeley's daughters, saying they can have such money as they need at any time.

FATAL FALL.

John M. Hodgers, a broker, last night fell down the stairway at his residence on Fifth avenue, and broke his neck.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute.

The Allegheny County Teachers' Institute held a meeting in the Oakdale Institute Hall, February 14th, and the day was spent in lectures, class drills, essays, discussions, &c., on topics peculiar to Public School work. County Superintendent Douthett conducted the exercises. Among the speakers and speakeresses, were Mr. J. A. Morrow, of Pittsburgh, Prof. Patterson of Oakdale, W. A. Verner, W. J. Sterling, J. W. Liggett, J. M'Candless, Rev. Mr. Cornelius, Rev. Mr. Meys, Rev. Mrs Hutchinson, Mrs. A. T. Douthett, Miss R. E. Tannehill, Miss Sadie McCalmont, Miss Aggie Wilson, Miss Sheets, Miss Shaffer, Miss Taggart, Miss S. M. Perkins, Miss Jennie Sapp and others. The sessions were largely attended and proved enjoyable as well as instructive.

Prohibition in Westmoreland County.

IRWIN STATION, PA., February 14, 1873.
To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The temperance men in Westmoreland county are actively at work, and feel encouraged by the results to continue their work for the good cause. The intelligent and worthy citizens have caught the spirit of reform, and meetings have been held at Irwin's, Jacksonville, Larimer's, Stewartsville and other points in the county, and were well attended. The masses are against license, and will vote against it. But we do not propose to stop with this, and petitions to the Constitutional Convention for a "prohibition amendment" are being signed by large numbers of our citizens. We feel confident that Westmoreland county will vote by a large majority "no licence." PROHIBITION.

THE RIVERS.

A Flood in the Monongahela.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Two Steamboats Sunk and Two Lives Lost.

LARGE NUMBER OF LOADED COAL BARGES SUNK.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, a very sudden and unexpected rise in the Monongahela river commenced, and continued with a rapidity seldom before known, and soon assumed the proportions and irresistible force of a terrible flood, proving the most disastrous casuality that has occurred on this part of the river for many a day. When the sudden rise was first noticed, it seemed as if an ice gorge had suddenly given way letting down an immense flood without a moment's warning. The water could be plainly seen crawling up the shore, and for a time the rise progressed at the almost unprecedented rate of one foot per hour. The flood was entirely unlooked for, and coming upon the fleet at that hour found the boats and barges totally unprepared for the emergency, and the result was a general sweeping of everything movable which offered the slightest resistance to the current.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Great confusion prevailed on board the numerous steamboats lying at the wharf, and some time ensued before anything definite was known as to the loss.

Frightful rumors prevailed to the effect that twelve or fourteen men had been drowned; but when the truth was known the number was reduced to two. One, named Joseph King, was drowned at McKeesport; the other, a man named Henry Smith, who lived at Neville Island, was drowned on board the steamer V. F. Wilson.

COAL BOATS LOST.

The first prey to the flood was a fleet of 30 loaded barges, attached to the Smithfield street suspension bridge, and as the current struck them their cables parted like thread, and the boats were floated off. Several of the barges lodged below, while others were captured by the tugs and landed without loss. Many of them, however, sunk and will be a total loss. Five of the barges, owned by Samuel Cable, were among the barges of this lot, and which were lost.

BOATS RECOVERED.

The tugs were active in their efforts to save the coal barges, and were successful to a certain extent. The tow boats Abe McDonald, Fair Play and Three Lights caught and landed safely the following boats and barges: Two barges, Nos. 1 and 5, owned by Connell & McGowan; two, Nos. 9 and 10, owned by Briggs & Kerr; one at Duffy's bar, No. 2; one No. 2, J. Manges; one No. 12, Bonner; one new barge, no name; one flat, Lysle & Son; one barge, John McCluskey; three barges, Stella; one barge was stuck on Deadman, one on head of Whites Ripple, and two opposite Glendale. Out of thirty-four barges which are known to have floated off, twenty were saved.

STEAMBOATS SUNK.

The barges which broke loose from the Suspension bridge struck some of the boats lying at the wharf, sinking the steamers V. F. Wilson and Oil Valley, and damaging the Coal Valley considerably. The steamer V. F. Wilson, was valued at $15,000. She was insured for $10,000, having $5,000 each in the Eureka and Citizens' Insurance Companies. The Wilson was built in 1860, and was owned by Capt. William Dunshee and Captain N. Pollard, both residents of McKeesport. She sank in about two minutes after been struck. A scene of the wildest excitement took place, some of the crew being compelled to leave the boats in their night clothes. The neck of the Wilson now lies between the towboats Leopard and Hercules.

The Oil Valley was owned by D. A. and J. S. McDonald, of this city, and was valued at $16,000. She was insured for $10,000: $2,500 each in the Pittsburgh and People's Companies of this city, and in the Peabody, and another company, name unknown, of Wheeling. She was two years old last summer, and was heavily coaled for her trip South.

The steamer "Coal City," which lay near the "Oil Valley," had her starboard guard mashed by the collision of the "Oil Valley." The guard is mashed about amidships, and one-half the wheel on that side is torn off. It is thought the damage will soon be repaired.

FROM UP THE RIVER.

Telegrams from up the river reported the river rising at the rate of six inches an hour until about five o'clock when at Lock No. 4, it had been reduced to two inches per hour, and at that time there was nineteen and three-fourths feet of water at this point. About eleven o'clock a large fleet of coal boats hove in sight of the city adrift with no one aboard. Some thirty packages were in the fleet. It seemed certain that the fleet floating abreast of the channel would sweep the landing and cause immense destruction to the crafts moored there; but fortunately the fears were dispelled when it became evident that the fleet could not pass the railroad bridge without striking one or more of the piers. The people lined the bridges and shores in great numbers, and when the crash came it caused a shudder among them to see the property so melt away in the angry waters. The entire fleet sunk, with the exception of one loaded coal boat, which floated past and slightly rubbed one of the piers of the Smithfield street bridge, and passed into the Ohio river in a sinking condition.

At Augustine's Landing, near Six Mile Ferry, five coal boats tore loose and came down the river. One belonging to Henry H. Collins, sunk at the mouth of Ferry street, and one belonging to John H. McCloskey was sunk at the railroad bridge. At Stone Brother's Coal Works, opposite McKeesport, a new barge broke loose and floated away.

At about noon the dock of Messrs. Horner & Sons, at McClung's Landing, broke loose and floated away, with a coal bottom attached. The dock came over the dam and swept broadside against the piers of the upper Birmingham bridge. O'Neil's coal fleet was moored to this pier, and was in eminent danger from the dock. The formidable object, however, broke in two and the separated halves floated down, one on each side of the pier, barely missing the fleet. One coal boat, belonging to the Grand Lake Coal Company, moored near the Point, was struck by a flat and sunk.

At Elizabeth this morning a number of coal boats and barges, and a large quantity of lumber and log rafts, principally belonging to Capt. Joe Walton, were swept away. It is estimated that the loss will reach $20,000.

AT BROWNSTOWN.

About twelve o'clock, a mass of lumber, empty coal boats, boat bottoms, etc., were swept away from the landing of Phillips & Mittenzwei, at Brownstown, and was carried rapidly down by the current. The floating mass struck two flats of coal belonging to McKnight, Duncan & Co., of the Birmingham Iron Works, moored on the same side of the river, sinking both of them. Passing over the dam, a loaded coal boat belonging to Wm. Clark was struck and sunk; the mass passed by the piers of the Birmingham bridge and the railroad bridge, but part of it struck the Smithfield street bridge and was sunk. The remaining portion passed under the bridge, and carried with it two empty barges and one empty flat boat belonging to Walton & Co. These in turn were carried down with the current, and struck the head of a tow coal of barges in tow of the Lion, and sinking two barges and one flat, and breaking the cam and damaging the wheel of the steamer. A barge in tow of the Niagara, belonging to Walton & Co., was also injured by the same mass of wrecked matter.

THE LOSSES.

It is impossible at present to estimate closely the total loss by the flood. The item of coal alone will amount to perhaps sixty thousand dollars, and it is thought that the total loss on the Monongahela will not fall far short of three hundred thousand dollars.

AT MIDNIGHT.

Last night at twelve o'clock the river stood 19 feet 10 inches, and was about on a stand. It is thought that the climax is reached, or that it will not rise above twenty feet. No further losses could be ascertained, and no more are anticipated.

Produce and Commission.

The well known Produce and Commission's House of Messrs. W. J. Steel & Co., which has become one of the leading institutions of Pittsburgh, hardly needs attention called to it, but its patrons and others would do well to remember that the firm have made extensive arrangements for their spring trade and will be enabled, even in a larger degree than ever before to accommodate their customers. Their headquarters, No. 285 Liberty street, are just now stocked with their particular line of goods, consisting of produce of all kinds, and all descriptions of canned goods, foreign and domestic fruits, jellies, preserves, and other delicacies to tickle the palate, all of which are fresh. The large trade engaged by the house enables the firm to change their stock frequently, and thus keep it always new and good—the quality of the goods being one of the chief reasons for the large trade.

In one other particular also, the sale of Baltimore oysters, Messrs. Steel & Co. take the lead, and supply fully three-fifths of the bivalves which are sold in the grocery stores of the two cities, and the suburbs, besides daily shipments to other points. They enjoy so near a monopoly in this branch, that it would be supererogatory to dwell upon their success.

The business of the firm is transacted with dispatch, and consigners will find every satisfaction in dealing with them. They always get the best the market will allow, and their patrons secure every advantage of experience, promptitude, quick settlements and reasonable commissions in dealing with them. They are worthy of every patronage.

Cause of Gov. Geary's Death.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

If, as the physicians who made the post mortem examination report, the death of Governor Geary was occasioned by syncope—fainting—why was no effort made to resuscitate? Everybody knows that fainting is only a temporary suspension of the functions of life, and a fatal termination is extremely rare. It is entirely too common, even for physicians to ascribe almost every sudden death to heart disease; and yet very few cases show any actual disease of the heart. Perhaps the late Napoleon's death might have been syncope, especially as no embolism was discovered by a post mortem examination. Possibly chloroform. MEDICUS.

***Mr. Charles R. Buckalew publishes a card denying the statement going the rounds of the papers to the effect that he has been appointed attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at a salary of $10,000. He says there is not the slightest foundation for the statement.

THE COOLIES.

The Excitement at Beaver Falls—The Citizens' Committee Wait Upon the Economites—The Case Plainly Stated—What the Beaver Falls People Ask—Their Conference at Economy—Prospect of an Amicable Adjustment of the Difficulties.

Yesterday morning, in pursuance of instructions, the Committee of Citizens from Beaver Falls waited upon the leaders of the Economy Society, at Economy, to give expressions to their views in relation to the employment of Chinese in the Cutlery Works, at Beaver Falls. The Committee, it will be remembered, was appointed at the public meeting held at Beaver Falls, last week, consisting of Messrs. Daniel Bernard, Robert Duncan, J. C. McGowan, H. M. Hawkins, Robert Newton, F. Rohkaste, W. Harrison, Jos. Diemer and Joseph Anderson. When they set out on their mission, yesterday morning, however, they were reinforced by a large delegation of citizens, so that when the visitors were all on board the cars, the party was found to consist of about one hundred and ten persons, representing the business interests and property holders of Beaver Falls.

They arrived at Economy about nine o'clock, were kindly received by the Economites, and, under the leadership of Mr. Lenz, one of the trustees of the Society, marched through the town to the chapel, in which it was proposed to hold the Conference. But few of the men put in an appearance, but the women watched the procession curiously as it filed through the streets.

The chapel, where the company finally halted, was neat and clean, but the absence of any fire had a chilling effect upon the visitors. As soon as all had gathered inside, some of the visitors proposed "business" without delay, but Mr. Lenz remarked that it would be necessary to defer proceedings until the Executive Committee of the Society arrived, and he supplemented this by the statement that he and Mr. Henrici were not the rulers of the Harmony Society; they were merely Trustees. The affairs were managed by an Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Henrici, Lenz, David Weigand, Chris. Dihm, Lewis Pfeil, Daniel Schriver, John Wolfnunkle, John Geitz and Andrew Kutterback. It was desirable that these gentlemen should be present, and messengers were dispatched to bring them in. After some delay they put in an appearance. They were all elderly looking men, not one apparently being less than sixty years of age, while some were evidently considerably more advanced in years.

John Eakin, Esq., on behalf of the citizens of Beaver Falls, presented the resolutions adopted at the public meeting, after which he proceeded to speak at length on the position held by the people of Beaver Falls on the question of coolie labor. He contended that the employment of the Chinese was an act of bad faith with those who have purchased property in the place, or who had been induced to settle there under the promise of permanent employment. He hoped that the Society would see that they were much more interested in the permanent growth and prosperity of Beaver Falls and surrounding country than in the cutlery at the expense of the former.

Mr. Hanuer made a brief address in German. He contended that the action of the company in employing coolies, and thus degrading labor, was a burning shame, and was in direct opposition to the characteristic policy of Germans in general. He contended that it would be a losing experiment in the end, and he urged the members of the Committee to halt before they became too deeply involved.

Henry Danfew was the next speaker, and addressed the Committee in German. He proceeded to explain how it was that the cutlery establishment had failed to prove a paying investment. He boldly asserted that the person who had charge of the works had no practical knowledge of the business and it was for that reason alone he contended that the works had failed to succeed. During the course of his remarks he stated that he had promised Mr. Henrici not to come to Economy again, or not to speak to any person than himself about the matter. Mr. H. intimated that the speaker was mistaken, but the latter reiterated his assertion, and said he was present because he had been appointed by the citizens.

The next speaker was Mr. C. R. Lister. He spoke of the characteristics of the imported laborers; the degrading effect their presence would have upon the community, and alluded to the fact that if the experiment should prove successful it would prove an opening wedge for the introduction of the same class in other branches of manufacture.

Mr. Wm. Garrett was the next speaker. He contended that it was simply founding a slavery more degrading than that which formerly existed in the South, as the slaves would be white mechanics. He spoke hopefully concerning the action of the Harmony Society. He felt sure that they would act upon the golden rule of "Doing to others as they would have others do to them."

Mr. Inman, a very elderly man, contended that the employment of Chinese had raised a wall of agony that could not be suppressed. He argued that the Mongolians could be returned to their own country, and the works placed on a paying basis.

After the Beaver Falls people had thus clearly expressed their views, Mr. Lenz was called upon. He replied however that his people were not ready to give an answer at once. The Trustees and the Committee of the Society had heard the statements made and would communicate to the Society, and in a few days—as soon as was possible, consistent with a reasonable consideration of the subject—an answer would be given.

The Conference then ended and the visitors were treated to a lunch. While this incidental feature was being discussed, the members of the Economy Society conversed freely with their visitors in relation to the matter, and seemed anxious to have it settled in an amicable way. Mr. Lenz, one of the Trustees was understood from his conversation to be against the employment of the Coolies, a view which it is stated many members of the society hold in common with himself. The general disposition seemed to be favorable to a fraternal adjustment of the dispute, and the Beaver Falls Committee returned home, feeling in every way satisfied at the progress which had been made.

A second meeting of citizens will be held in Beaver Falls to-night, at which the committee will report.

THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Alexander Blair, of Washington county, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of selling liquor without paying the special tax. The defendant was sentenced to a fine of one thousand dollars and to undergo six months imprisonment in the Washington county jail.

In the case of the United States vs. two cargoes of iron ore claimed by Sherman & Weathershee, of Erie, an order was made directing the clerk to pay the attorneys of claimants the balance of the fund remaining in the registry of the court amounting to $1,958 42. The decree of forfeiture in the case had been remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the case of Douglass Bros., of Pittsburgh, bankrupts, the Register's report, recommending the revocation and adjudication, was approved, and proceedings discontinued.

Thomas R. McClelland, of Altoona, presented a petition for discharge. An order was made for his final examination and meeting of creditors before Register Brotherline.

On motion of John Barton, Esq., Samuel Harper, Register in Bankruptcy, was appointed to take testimony on the application for an injunction in the case of S. Q. Riddle, bankrupt, and an answer thereto filed by D. McElroy.

A preliminary injunction against certain execution creditors was granted in the case of S. S. Roupe, bankrupt, of Warren county.

A motion for a new trial, and reasons therefor, were filed in the case of Giles H. Bates, of East Liberty, an alleged bankrupt.

Richard H. Lee, of Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Harper.

The Philadelphia and Erie Road.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company held its annual meeting of stockholders on Monday last, at Erie. Geo. Griscom, Esq., presided. The report of the managers was presented by Mr. E. F. Gray, the President of the road, and is in substance as follows: The receipts from freights amounted to $3,177,548, from passengers $647,275, from express and mails $72,491, and from miscellaneous sources $83,438, making an aggregate from all sources of $3,980,752. The expenditures for the year were—for conducting transportation $820,942, for motive power $846,821, for maintenance of cars $333,168, for maintenance of way $1,289,192, an aggregate of $3,297,096, and a net income of $692,736. The gross earning of 1872, as compared with 1871, show an increase of $438,489. The passenger traffic shows an increase of number carried of 150,900, and the freight an increase of 200,977 tons. Despite the increase in the traffic of the road, after paying expenses, no margin is left for a stockholders' dividend, owing to various unforeseen causes, two of which being the burning of Linden bridge and the purchasing of large amounts of iron for track renewal. The report is quite voluminous, and goes into a complete history of the road and its workings.

The report was adopted and the following Board of Managers elected: Edward F. Gay, J. Edgar Thompson, Wistar Morris, Joseph W. Gaskill, Jacob P. Jones, Josiah Bacon, Samuel T. Bodine, John M. Menneny, A. J. Derbyshire and Samuel G. Thomson.

Valuable Lead.

It is said that a load of bullion came through from the Colorada Silver Regions as lead on to Philadelphia. At Wetemore siding on the P. & E. R. R., the car that this metal was loaded on got jammed and the metal was buried in the snow. Another car was procured, and the metal reloaded and sent eastward. Shortly after a peremptory order came from the President that seven bars of lead were missing, and they must be got. After considerable digging in the snow, five of the pigs were recovered and sent on. Then another order came, "the other two bars must be found," and found they were, after much delay and hard work. The men wondered why they were so particular about a few pigs of lead. But they found out shortly after that they were not lead, but silver, valued at $2,000 a bar, being sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage, and were carried in this way, so as to mislead thieves along the road, who undoubtedly would have pilfered the car to some extent had they known the value of its cargo.

A Green House Destroyed.

About ten o'clock on Friday night a workman employed by Messrs. Beckert & Bro., gardeners and florists, on Mount Troy, Reserve township, saw smoke issuing from one of the green houses, and on opening the door discovered the inside to be on fire. The Messrs. Beckert were both in the city, but fortunately one of them returned in time to assist in extinguishing the flames before the building was entirely destroyed. However, the heat of the fire had broken all the glass in the roof, and destroyed all the plants, many of which were very rare and valuable. The loss will amount to about fifteen hundred dollars, on which there is no insurance. The fire originated in a shelf which broke down by being over loaded, and which fell on to a hot flue.

BREVITIES.

....Mr. C. E. Blanchard, of Thompson, Ohio, was so badly crushed by an accident at the Union Depot, Erie, a few days ago, that he had to suffer an amputation of both legs. It is thought he will recover.

....The strike in Wheeling has ended. The mill owners and nailors having come to an understanding on Saturday, work in all the mills will be resumed this morning, much to the gratification of all concerned.

....Mr. James Graham, of Milford, near Parker's Landing, has been missing since the Scrubgrass railroad accident, and it is feared he was a victim of that disaster. It is said five more bodies are to be accounted for than have been recovered.

....The bakery attached to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and School, at Mercer, Mercer county, was burned on Thursday night. The loss will foot up $1,500 on which there is no insurance. A lad named Wilson Wood had his ankle dislocated by a fall.

....On Saturday night last, in Erie, an attempt was made to garrote Dr. Brander, which failed. The Doctor was choked and hurled to the ground, but he managed to get away from the two villians, who would not have scrupled at murder to carry out their plans.

....Chas. Althof, of Erie, who lost a hand a year ago by the accidental discharge of a gun, fell through the trestle work of the P. & E. R. R., while trying to board a train near that city, on Friday evening, and broke one of his legs, besides sustaining severe internal injuries.

....It is currently rumored that the saloon keepers and wholesale liquor dealers of the city have made up a purse of money of no ordinary amount to secure the defeat of the Local Option bill in the Legislature. How the cash is to be expended we do not know, but entertain a vague suspicion that some of our law-making body will get a dividend from it.

....Mrs. Virginia Cummings, the only child of the late Governor John Bigler, of California, died in San Francisco, on the 6th inst. Jennie Bigler, as she was familiarly known, went across the continent from Pittsburgh to San Francisco in an ox-cart, with her father and mother, in 1849. She accompanied her father to Chili, when he was United States Minister to that country.

....On Saturday evening, a boy named James Rounds, was killed at Titusville, while coasting on his sled. He started down the hill and had just got to going at full speed, followed by others, when the sled struck upon some ashes or dirt and overturned, throwing him off with considerable violence. Before he had a chance to get up, or roll himself out of the way, a sled which was close behind him, coming at a furious rate, struck him in the back of his head, breaking his skull in. He was carried home and remained in an unconscious state until Sunday afternoon, when he died.

....David Wright, of Noblestown, Pa., who was arrested a few days ago, had a hearing before Commissioner Gamble on Saturday, on the charge of opening a letter and abstracting therefrom a draft, which was the property of Patrick Phillips. Phillips was in Wright's employ, and had his letters put in Wright's box. He missed the letter which contained the draft; the draft was for back pay as a soldier, and Phillips alleged that Wright knew that it was coming, and had taken the letter containing it. The Commissioner after hearing all the evidence discharged Wright, deeming the evidence insufficient to hold him. After he had gone, a letter was received from the New York sub-Treasury, stating that the draft had been paid there and was endorsed Patrick Phillips. Phillips says he can't write and his signature was a forgery.

RELEASED.

An Innocent Man Taken from Jail by the Prison Association.

A rather romantic case has lately been developed in the oil regions, in the act of the Prison Association, through the means of which an innocent man was taken from jail, where he had been confined for three months. The victim, a young man named J. B. Carter, while on a visit to Parker's Landing, on the 29th of last November, was arrested on a charge of assault and robbery, and taken before 'Squire Fullerton. After a hearing, and without proof of guilt, he was held in $3,000 bail to appear at the Court in Kattanning. Soon after he was brought before Judge Logan and the bail reduced to $300, but in default defendant was committed to jail to await trial. His statement of innocence moved the Prison Society, through their agent to write to 'Squire Fullerton, and in response they received full satisfaction of the innocence of the accused, and were also informed that the prosecutor knew more about the money than the poor fellow in jail. On the reception of these assurances, a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out and presented by the agent of the Prison Society to Associate Judge Nulton, in the presence of the District Attorney and Sheriff, but his Honor not being willing to discharge the prisoner in the absence of the President Judge, sent a statement with the agent to Greensburg. On the examination of the case, Judge Logan sent letters to the Sheriff of Armstrong county to Deputize Mr. Dermitt, the agent of the association, to bring the prisoner before him for discharge on his own recognizance, which was immediately attended to, and the young man is now at liberty, though he is without means, and the Prison Association kindly provided for him temporarily.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

135,193. Car-Starter—Peter Bates, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
135,211. Washing-Machine—Butler Edgar, Espy, Pa.
135,212. Railway-Car Brake — James F. Elder, Blairsville, Pa.
135,221. Sash Balance—Benjamin F. Hartman, Pickering Post, Charlestown Village, Pa.
135,226. Apparatus for making Ozone—Charles H. Johnson, New Brighton, Pa.
135,240. Traction Locomotive—Thomas S. Minniss, Meadville Pa., assignor of two-thirds his right to Evans W. Shippen, same place.
135,260. Molasses Jug or Pitcher—Mark J. Bennett, Braddocks, Pa.
135,280. Fire-Kindler—John Y. Marks, Rochester, Pa.
135,327. Securing Carriage Wheels to their Axles—Hermann S. Fischer, Xenia, Ohio, and Detlef Bruhn, Eckernforde, in Schleswig, Prussia.
135,343. Car-Axle Box—Jacob Kinzer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
135,344. Snap-Hook—William W. Kitch, Crestline, Ohio.
135,349. Wash-Boiler—Ralph Lawyer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
135,374. Wash-Boiler—Anthony Stuthour, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
135,394. Harvester—Charles M. Young, Meadville, Pa.

OPENING A LETTER.

How a Campaign Document was Obtained.

The United States grand jury yesterday found a true bill against S. M. McLean, who is indicted for opening a letter addressed to another person. It seems that during the early part of the gubernatorial campaign a letter was received at the Greensburg postoffice addressed to "F. M. McLean, United States Storekeeper, Greensburgh." The postmaster in distributing the mail, placed the letter in the private box of S. M. McLean, and it was delivered to him by a young man named Frances, in the employ of Mr. S. M. McLean. The letter was opened and was found to contain a receipt signed by H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, for $24, for the Republican campaign fund of the State. Mr. S. M. McLean took a copy of the receipt—returned the original with the envelope to the postoffice, endorsed "Opened in mistake by S. M. McLean." During the progress of the campaign this receipt was used as an "electioneering document" to prove that levies for money were being made upon office holders to help carry on the campaign, and a number of speakers who stumped Westmoreland and other counties were furnished with copies of this receipt, to exhibit to support their statements. An information was subsequently made against the defendant, and as a true bill was found against him, it is probable that the case will be tried some time during the present term.

Miners' Protection Bill.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Allow me through the columns of your paper to express myself in regard to the miners' protection bill, as I have seen that the various Coal Exchanges are endeavoring to defeat said bill, now before the Legislature.

Now who will deny us the right, that we, the miners, must and shall not be *correctly* credited for all the different sizes of merchantable coal we dig, which is taken to market and sold by the operator? That is in reality the body of the bill.

We further claim, if we see proper, a checkweighman, in order that justice be done to us, that the scales shall be in good working order; that only seventy-six pounds shall be taken for one bushel, in fact it shall be his duty to see to it, that each miner is correctly credited for all the merchantable coal, and who would oppose this checkweighman, as it is almost impossible for us to see our coal weighed.

I would further say this bill will not prevent operators from erecting one hundred screens, if they see fit, so they may prepare coal for all markets and countries. I would like very much to see it explained, how coal would raise at least one cent per bushel, if this bill would pass? A. STINSON.

Without a Rival.

When a new invention is introduced it meets with opposition from the old arrangement which it is destined to supercede, and before its claims will be fully recognized it must in actual test prove its efficiency, and demonstrate its superiority so clearly that none can gainsay it. It is not then too much to say that an invention which has passed successfully through these early stages is possessed of merits which commend it to general attention, and points of superiority which cannot be overlooked. Such has been the case with the Anderson Sash Balance. When the attention of builders was first called to it, there were many who doubted its efficiency, but as it began to be used, and in every case gave satisfaction, it was soon universally recognized as the one thing that had long been needed in this department. Its simplicity, its durability, its economy over others, and the fact that it was so easily adjusted to a window, were all points in its favor, possessed by no other contrivance for the purpose for which it was used. It is now the only balance used by first-class builders, and has no rival. It can be seen in operation at No. 80 Smithfield street.

Our old friend, Capt. John Young, Jr., of Robinson township, is a candidate for County Commissioner.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 17, 1873.

The recent decision of Judge Agnew that a National Bank has no right to take a mortgage as a collateral security for a future discount is exciting considerable discussion in financial circles. A strict and literal interpretation of the National Currency act will probably sustain this position, but the difficulty is easily evaded by the bank simply making the discount one day and taking the mortgage the next day, for that complies with the law in taking a mortgage as security for a debt *previously* contracted. The law does not define *how long* previously the discount shall have been made—and hence, one day makes it as legal as a year. The main position of this decision is that the bank must discount *only* on personal credit. If this is to be strictly obeyed then all loans on collateral securities are illegal. But, many banks regard with most favor, collateral loans on approved collaterals; and if bonds, stocks and securities are good and legal collaterals, why not mortgages on good real estate? In all these collateral loans, notes are taken, and banks expect the notes to be paid, and look only to the collaterals for security in case of non-payment.

In commenting upon the decision of Judge Agnew, the Philadelphia *Record* says: "We presume all well-regulated banks take a note for all loans, the collateral security being an incident of the transaction, and for the better security of the payment of the note. We do not suppose that anybody will question the rightfulness of the decision in the particular case before the court, as the mortgage in that case 'was in direct violation of a positive law,' being for future advances. But it would very much restrict the operations of banks and the convenience of the business community, if the banks are denied the right to take collateral security in stocks or bonds for an evidence of debt, as this form of security has almost entirely superseded the old form, of individual indorsement—productive in its day of great losses and embarrassments, the failure of one house frequently involving, by reason of such personal indorsements, many others."

Peremptory orders have been sent to the collector of internal revenue at Albany to collect the amount of tax due from the New York Central Railroad Company, which has been in dispute for several years past.

The receipts from earnings of nineteen of the principal railways of the country, exclusive of the Pennsylvania, for the month of January last, aggregated $7,298,263, against $7,191,812 from same roads in January, 1872, an increase of $106,451. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, covering in its operations a very large area of territory, does not get its returns in and examined as early as do roads more limited in their operations. There is no doubt there is much more of line of railway in January of 1873 than there was in 1872, and the increase naturally should have been greater than is shown, and would have been but for the severity of the weather, greatly interrupting traffic and travel.

The *Journal of Commerce* is authority for a statement said to have been made by a prominent member of the syndicate here, that, by request of the members on the other side of the Atlantic, the figures of the amount applied for would not be made public, that the books will not be reopened at present, and that it was reported on the street that the total amount applied for would not exceed $35,000,000.

Our local money market developed an unlooked for stringency to-day, occasioned by the intimation that one of our large manufacturing establishments had permitted its paper to go to protest on Saturday. This news caused all lenders to act with greater caution and prevented discounts which would otherwise have been made. Rates, too, which last week were growing much easier, stiffened up, and lenders preferred not to part with their money, unless at advanced figures. Our banks generally have discounted as much as they can, and under present circumstances are rather inclined to decrease than increase their lines.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1873.

Money was active and stringent, loaning as high as 1-16 per day and interest, closing at 7 gold to 1-64. Sterling weak; 108¾@108⅞. Gold firmer; 114¼@114⅜ all day, closing at 114⅜@114¼. Loans were made at 3@7 gold for carrying. Clearances $64,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $70,000. Governments strong and more doing; $1,000,000 are said to have been bought by one German house for shipment, there being a profit on their export at the present gold rate. State bonds dull and steady. Railroad bonds moderately active at full prices. The stock market, with the exception of a weak feeling at the opening of business, was firm, and in many cases higher during the day. The transactions were not especially active. The strongest shares were Western Union, which sold up to 88¾; Erie, which advanced to 65¾, with a well-continued effort to purchase; C. C. & I. C., which rose 1 per cent. on a light demand, and Harlem, which advanced 4½ per cent. The whole market closed strong. Hartford and Erie advanced on a rumor that Vanderbilt obtained control and his son William is to be made President.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118¾; 5-20s '62, 115¼; do '64, 115¼; do '65, 115¾; new '65s, 114¼; '67, 116¼; do '68, 116¼; new 5s, 113½; Ten-forties, 114⅞. Currency 6s, 114⅞.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee old, 79; do new, 79¼; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 13.

STOCKS.—Canton 101¼; Western Union Telegraph 88¼; Quicksilver 45¼; Adams Express 97¼; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; American Merchants Express 66; United States Express 76; Pacific Mail 72¼; N. Y. Central 103¼; Erie 65¾; do preferred 79; Harlem 122; do preferred 125; Michigan Central 108¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 89; Northwestern 82; do preferred 90¼; Rock Island 112¾; New Jersey Central 104¾; St. Paul 51¾; do preferred 74; Wabash 72¾; do pref'd 84; Fort Wayne 92¾; Terre Haute 10; do preferred 40; Chicago & Alton 114¼; do preferred 118; Ohio & Mississippi 46; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 93¼; Burlington & Quincy 118; Lake Shore 96¾; Panama 41¾; Illinois Central 120; Union Pacific 33¾; Central Pacific 104¾; Union 87¾; Delaware & Lackawana 102¼; Hartford & Erie 106¾; Bankers' Bills 109¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 17, 1873.

ALE—The trouble which existed among some of the brewers, and which caused the price to be knocked down for a few days to six dollars, has been amicably settled and a uniform card of prices adopted as follows: X, $9 per bbl; XX, $10; Porter, $10; India Ale, $11.

APPLES—There is no improvement to note in the demand and the market continues very dull, though prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from $1.50@3.50 per barrel, according to quality. Now that the weather has moderated we may look for increased receipts, as the country is full and holders in view of the fact that the season is well advanced, are anxious to realize.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, 48 per cent., 4½c; refined, 6c; Nitrate Soda, 4½@5; Pots, 9½@10c; Pearls, 11@11½; Arsenic, 3½@4c; Black Lead, 6.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand but no change in prices, 50 to 60 cents per gallon, according to quality.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c.

BEANS—There is a fair local demand, but the supply is fully equal to it and prices are unchanged, $2.25@2.75 per bushel; the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and we reduce our quotations to $7.50@8 per bbl.

BUTTER—There has been a fair demand during the past week for good butter, but old stock and there is a full supply of this character, is very dull; prime to choice roll, 25@28; medium to good, 18@22; inferior to common, 8@15.

BROOM CORN—The market continues quiet, and is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice; the demand is light while prices are without quotable change, 4½@5 for red; 5½@6 for green and 6¼@7 for hurl.

CANNED GOODS—There is a slightly improved demand, but trade is by no means brisk—not what it usually is at this season of the year; prices, however, are without quotable change. Peaches, 3 pound cans, $3@3.25; 2 pound cans, $2.50; Tomatoes, $2.40@2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50@2.75.

CHEESE—For good stock the market is reported firm, and notwithstanding the demand is only fair, prices are well sustained; standard brands of Goshen, in a jobbing way, 16½@17; common to medium, 14@15.

CARBON OIL—There is no improvement in the demand nor is it to be expected at this season of the year; and prices are without quotable change; 16¾@16½ for standard brands, 110 fire test, by car load, and 2@3 cents additional for smaller lots.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Plaster Paris, $4.25@4.50; Land Plaster, $2.50@3; Cleveland White Lime, $1.75@2; Eastern, $1.50@1.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS—Penn Mill A. No. 1; 4-4 Sheeting, 13c; Nonatook, 12½c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B, fine, 11½c; White Carpet Chain fine 36c; Colored, 43c; Cotton Batting, 30; Cotton Twine, Yarn and Wicking 36.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges, $3.50@4 per box—$8@10 per case; according to quality and condition; Lemons, $5@6 per box; Prunes, 10c per pound; Currants, 8c; Layer Raisens, $2.55@2.75 per box; Valencia do, 10½@11c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade continues remarkably quiet, hence, notwithstanding stocks are only fair, below what they usually are at this particular time, prices are weak though unchanged. Apples, 4@6 cents. Peaches, 7@8, halves. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The market is affected a good deal by the weather, hence, it is very changeable; it seems to be guarded almost entirely by the thermometer and sun, however, the feeling is gaining strength that present prices cannot much longer be maintained, and as might be expected, the demand is very limited. We reduce our quotations to 32@35; and a few days of fine weather would bring them down to 25, perhaps 20. We would advise shippers to sell as soon as possible, as a 'break' cannot possibly be much longer delayed.

FLOUR—Trade has been rather quiet during the past week, and the market is weaker in sympathy with the advices from other points, and while there has been no decline in our market as yet, the indications generally point pretty strongly to a lower range of prices. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $8 to $8.50 for fair to choice Wisconsin's; $8.75 for choice Minnesotas, and $9 to $9.50 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue meagre, hence, prices have not declined in sympathy with the other markets; but the feeling is considerably weaker, and millers are sanguine of being able to force a reduction before long; we now quote at $1.78@1.83 for fair to prime red, and white, of which the receipts and offerings have been very limited all winter, may be quoted in the absence of sales, at $1.90@1.95. It is worthy of notice that at many points wheat is higher relatively than its product, and hence, it follows that there must be a change one way or the other, and present indications point to a decline in the former. Oats have been coming in freely during the past week, and with scarcely an average demand, prices are lower, and the market is dull even at the decline; mixed, 43c; white, 45. Shelled Corn is also exceedingly dull, and, as compared with this day week, prices are from 4 to 5c per bushel lower; we reduce our quotations to 49; to 50 on track, and 51 to 52 free in elevator. There is a fair demand for Ear Corn, and, as it is scarce, prices are sustained; may be quoted at 55@56c. A few cars, however, would be sufficient to break it down also, and these will no doubt be forthcoming within a day or two. The receipts of Rye continue light, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 90. Barley is quiet and nominally unchanged; 90@95 for fair to prime spring, and $1@1.05 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee—From all the information we can gather about the Coffee market, we are inclined to the opinion that the importers hold a strong statistical position, and will be able to force still higher prices on the jobbing trade. The late advance is well sustained by late advices from Rio, showing meagre shipments and high prices there, as well as by the very light stock in first hands in this country. Java, though relatively lower than Rio, is held firm. Sugar—Refined Sugars firmer—crushed and powdered ⅛ and ¼ higher. Raws easier, except New Orleans, which is not in large supply, and ¼ better at all points. In April raw sugars will likely be lower than at same time last year, because of large crops in the islands and anticipated large receipts. Molasses—New Orleans strong and active—low grade syrups scarce and higher—fine syrups lower. Rice—Prime Carolina scarce and high—lower grades softer—Rangoon and Patna firm.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c; Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 11⅞c; B, 11½c; Ex. C, 11⅛c; C, 11¼c; Porto Rico, 10@10¼c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25¼@26; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26½c; Java, 26@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾c@9c; Rangoon, 7¾c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—The arrivals of Baled, both by river and rail, have been large during the past week, and with no improvement in the demand, the market continues dull and weak, though prices are without quotable change $23@27 per ton, according to quality. Loose is selling from country wagons at $30 to $40, per ton, mostly within the range of $30 to $35—requires choice timothy to bring $40.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11¾@12¾; Green Salted Mixed, 11¼@11½; Green Salted Cow, 11@11¼; Green Butcher, 8@9; Green Salted Kip, 0.13@0.14; Green Salted Calf each, 1.70@2.10; Green Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil, 70@73; No. 2, 50; Linseed, 95@98. Whale W. B. 88@94; Bank, 78; Straits, 83; Cod, $1.50@2; Spirits of Turpentine 80@85.

ONIONS—The arrivals continue very limited, hence, prices are still maintained, ranging from $6 to $7 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, but prices are without quotable change; Bran, 90 to $1 per cwt; Seconds, $1.00@1.15; Middlings, $1.20@1.30, according to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

POTATOES—The market continues quiet, and notwithstanding the arrivals have been light for some time past, the supply is fully up to the demand, and prices are barely maintained; ranging from 80@85 cents per bushel, in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 6½c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 16c. Leaf Lard: in trcs, 9c; half bbls, 9½c; pails, 10¼. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40; in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—The arrivals of both Timothy and Clover have been larger during the past week, but with a steady jobbing demand, there seems to be no accumulation, and prices are maintained, we continue to quote at $5.75@6 for Clover, and $4@4.25 for Timothy. Flax Seed is quoted at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKE.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1872.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards, the points at which they were shipped and the names of the shippers:

Greenwald & K., Chicago	2 cars
J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 "
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
T. Kestner, Chicago	1 "
Eli Katz, Chicago	1 "
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	1 "
W. Moonshine, Chicago	1 "
Marks & G. Chicago	2 "
D. James, Chicago	1 "
R. B. Long, Warsaw	1 "
Hughes & Carey, Delphos	1 "
R. S. Keyes, Mansfield	1 "
P. O'Connor, Mansfield	1 "
H. H. Workman, Loudonville	1 "
J. Huntsberger, Fairview	1 "
Head & Trimble, Orrville	1 "
J. K. Wilson, Salem	1 "
J. J. Saviers, Palestine	1 "
W. Hull, Canal Dover	1 "
M. Rudolph, Canal Dover	1 "
D. Casselman, Bayard	1 "
McCracken & Burt, Bellaire	3 "
R. F. Burt, Bellaire	1 "
W. M. Swanger, Bellaire	1 "
McCreary & Co., Bellaire	1 "
S. Lowensteine & Co., East Liberty	1 "
Lobman & Zeigler East Liberty	2 "
Sadler, H & Co, East Liberty	1 "
Total	34 "

CATTLE.

In addition to the 34 cars above noted there were about 5 cars driven in, making 39 cars in all, or calculating 18 to the car, 702 head against 900 last Monday. The market opened pretty lively, as buyers in view of the fact that there were but 12 cars reported from Chicago, labored under the impression that the supply was much smaller than it really was; hence, they did not hold back, nor did they consume as much time as usual in going from yard to yard, as is customary when there is a very full supply, looking at the stock on sale, and to ascertain where there was likely to be a bargain. Considering the fact that many of the butchers bought a two week's supply last Monday, trade turned out better than was generally anticipated; drovers, as a rule, expected a bad market, and this accounts for the decreased supply, and, as we have already intimated, some of the butchers were deceived in regard to the number of cattle, and were lead to buy quicker than they would otherwise have done, and this, of course, was not without its effect in strengthening the market, although, as a general thing, there was no quotable change in prices. The best grades, as is nearly always the case, were picked up early in the day at full prices, and while common stock seemed to drag somewhat toward the close, there were but few left over unsold, perhaps about 4 loads.

Prime to extra butcher cattle, weighing 1,350 to 1,400, fat and smooth, brought 6¾ to 7¼; it may be well enough to state in this connection that many of our best butchers, in fact we believe the majority of them, prefer, quality being equal, a bullock weighing 1,300 to 1,350 to one weighing 1,450 or 1,500, it is the quality more than the weight, and shippers and farmers should bear this in mind. Medium to good, weighing, say from 1,150 to 1,250 lbs, may be quoted at 5¾ to 6¼, and 900 to 1,050 at 4½ to 5¼. Rough mixed stock, including old cows, thin heifers and steers and rough stags, 3 to 4c—the great proportion of the offerings were of this character, hence, the best grades sold more readily and at relatively better prices.

S. Trautman reports 15 at 4½ to 6¾.
Davis & Rush report one car from Chicago, at 5¼ to 6.
Theodore Kestner reports one car of butcher stock from Chicago at 5.30 to 6.30.
S. Lowensteine & Arnold report 20 from Washington county, 26 from East Liberty at 5 to 6 cents.
Sadler, Haven & Co. report 4 cars of mixed stock at 3½ to 6 cents.
E. Katz sold one car of butcher stock from Chicago, at 7¼ for his tops.
R. McCaslin reports 16 head mixed Lawrence county stock, at 3 to 5¼.
James Hunter reports 32 head of mixed stock, at 4¼ to 5¼.
Thos. Bingham reports 21 head of Mercer county, Pa., stock, at 3½ to 5¼.
Henry Nagle sold fresh cow for $53; 9 head of butcher stock, averaging about 900, for which he expected to realize about 4 cents.
M. Humes, 5 head of common Penna. stock at an average of 3¾.
L. Gerson reports 10 from Washington county, and 8 from East Liberty at 4½ to 5¼.
Greenwald & Kahn report 58 head, mostly good butcher cattle at 5 to 7¼.
Lobman & Zeigler, two loads of western stock at 4¾ to 5¼.
M. Kraus, two cars at 5¼ to 6¼.
Kraus & Smith report one car of fair to good at 5¾ to 6¼.
L. Keefer, 25 mixed at 5¼ to 6¼.
S. Marks & Bro. report 54 head of western stock, at 5¼ to 7 cents.
J. S. McMillan sold 5 at 3¾ to 4¼.
Jacob Needy sold 2 cars commission stock, at 4¾ to 6.
M. Varner reports 54 head of common to fair from Chicago at 4¾ to 6¼.
Wm. Moonshine, one car of good butcher stock from Chicago, at 6 to 6¾.
Jacob Shamberg, 18 at 5 to 6¼.
Hazelwood & Blackstock, 70 head of mixed stock at 4¼ to 7 cents—fifteen left over.
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., report 78 head of mixed stock at 4 to 6¼.
Nicholas Carr, 15 at 5 to 6¼.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was again light, footing up about 450 head; and with, apparently, an increased demand, the market was quicker than last Monday, which is evident from the fact that the pens were pretty well cleared early in the day. The quality was much better than it has been for some time past, and this accounts for the market being quicker, as the butchers, generally, want good stock or none at all. Prime to extra fat sheep brought from 7 to 7¼; medium to good, 6 to 6½; common to fair, 5 to 5¾. The eastern markets have little or no effect on this market, hence, notwithstanding the depression at East Liberty and New York, good stock brought as much this week as at any preceding time this winter.

R. Bradley, 34 common fine wool sheep at $3 to $5 per head.
E. Jackson sold 40 head of extra coarse wool wethers at 7¾; 35 not so good at 6¾.
R. McCaslin sold 20 good fine wool sheep, weighing about 90 pounds at $8 per head.
Adam Eckert sold 75 of common to good Ohio sheep; for Fred. Hector at 5¼ to 7 cents.
Keefer & Parlen sold 54 head of fair to prime at 5¾ to 7¼ cents.
Peter Sheltemantle reports 189 head of mixed Butler county stock at 5½ to 7¾.
Wm. Neeley, 48 head fair to prime, at $4.50 per head to 6 cents per pound.
J. W. Stewart reports 64 fair to prime Ohio sheep, at 6 to 7¼.

HOGS.

The market was steady and in sympathy with East Liberty, and a limited supply, prices as compared with last Monday, are up 25 cents per cwt. Sales were made to-day at 5¼@5¾, according to quality.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, FRIDAY, February 14, 1873.

CATTLE.

The feeling was a little better to-day, caused by the yards having been pretty well cleared yesterday, together with the fact that the advices from New York were rather more encouraging; prices, however, are no better, though a few prime shipping steers, of which the offerings have been very limited all week, might have brought a slight advance. As noted in our last, however, commonish stock, in consequence of an oversupply, ruled lower, and the indications are that this particular grade will continue unsatisfactory for some time to come, as the country is full of it, and holders generally seem desirous of realizing.

The advices from the west are by no means encouraging to the selling interests. The bad travelling in all parts of the country has delayed the stock en route to market, and thus the cattle have to be kept pent up in the cars, much to their detriment and that of the pockets of their owners. The prospects of an improvment in the quality are likewise very remote.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400@1500, steers	6 50@7 00
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	5 50@6 00
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	4 50@5 00
Cows, stags, bulls	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light and the market is steady, and prime Philadelphia hogs are scarce; prices, however, as compared with yesterday are without quotable change, ranging from 5.30 5.35 for extra "tops," and 5.25 for medium. Yorkers are quiet and unchanged; 4.75@4.85 for common to fair, and 5 for prime.

SHEEP.

The feeling was reported a little better to-day, but this was owing more to light receipts than any improvement in the advices from the east; operators are hopeful that the worst is over, that the arrivals will continue light in consequence of the market having been so hard during the past two weeks. Prices, however, are without quotable change.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, February 15, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	275	302 cars.
Hogs	155	204 "
Sheep	58	78 "
Horses	63	47 "
Mules	18	20 "
Total	569	651 "

CATTLE.

The market, especially for common stock, was exceedingly hard during the first part of the week and trade did not open up fairly until Wednesday in the afternoon, and it was not until after holders discovered that there was no alternative but to make concessions or ship further east on their own account; and of the two evils they chose the former, and in this we think they acted wisely. It is probable that owners generally, particularly of the grade of stock in question, lost money, but it was better to lose some here than to go on to Philadelphia or New York, adding on expenses, and losing in shrinkage, with every prospect of dropping a good deal more; outside dealers have but little show at either of these places, particularly when trade is dragging as it has been for some time past, as those who have tried it on are aware, hence there is a growing disposition on the part of the western men to meet the market here, be it as it may, and there is not much doubt but what this is the best policy. Prime shipping cattle, however, were in demand and in limited supply, consequently this grade sold more readily and at better prices relatively than the commoner kinds; and while there was a depreciation in all kinds, the decline in common stock, as there was an oversupply, was the greatest. New York is, and has been for some time past, in exactly the same condition; good cattle scarce and bringing full prices, while common and inferior has been very sluggish, and it is nothing unusual for owners to loose freight and expenses; this we think has been the experience of many in this market within the past two weeks.

As we noted in our report of Friday, the feeling is a little better, which may be attributed to the fact that the pens were pretty well cleared, and then the advices from New York are a shade better; there is no quotable improvement in prices, and it is not likely that there will be for some days to come, unless the arrivals should be very light, and the eastern markets improve considerably, either of which is very uncertain at this writing.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 steers	6 75@7 00
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 steers	6 00@6 50
Good, 1,000@1,100 steers	5 00@5 50
Good 850@900 steers	4 00@4 50
Commom cows and stags	3 00@3 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were much lighter than during the previous week; the quality about the same; nearly all western, and mostly inferior in point of quality. There was little or no demand for low grade stock, hence the market, as might be expected, was very dull and notwithstanding the diminished receipts, 20 cars short of last week and 47 cars less as compared with the week preceding, trade was sluggish, the principal cause of which was the absence of New York buyers. Prime fat sheep, however, as the supply was very light, sold readily enough, and at full prices; best fine wool 100@110 pounds are reported as having brought almost if not altogether as much as at any time this winter. We have again been requested to discourage the shipment of lamby ewes to this or any other market, and it would be well for farmers and others interested to make a note of this and act accordingly; there is no demand for this kind of stock, here or at New York or Philadelphia, to be butchered for the meat, and besides, butchers are not allowed, under penalty, to offer meat of this kind. Dealers wishing to invest in lambs, prefer them from four to seven months old, to ewes dropping them along the road from the place at which they are loaded until they reach the slaughtering places in the east. Investigations have been made in the eastern meat markets and vigilance committees appointed, with a view of confiscating any stock of this character, and to arrest and prosecute to the full extent of the law all who can be detected in it. We would, therefore, advise those who wish to keep out of trouble, who do not want to run the risk of being picked up, perhaps placed in prison, in addition to having their stock confiscated, to keep their ewes, with lamb, at home, that is the proper place for them.

We quote extra 105@110 pound wethers at 7@7¼; prime 90@100 pounds, 6¼@6½; good 80@85 pounds, 5@5½; common, 70@75 pounds, 4@4½; western coarse wool, 90@100 pounds, 5¼@5¾; good 80@85 pounds, 4½@5; inferior and lamby ewes, cannot be sold at all.

HOGS.

The advices generally from the country are to the effect that hogs are becoming scarce, especially of the heavy fine qualities; the arrivals during the past week have been light, very much mixed in point of quality which indicates that "tops" have about all been marketed and we are now coming in for the "tail ends;" we cannot expect to get a much better quality of stock, until we get it from the west, and this will not be during the packing season. Our market, unlike the regular packing season market, is now supplied with too many light pigs, which well-informed operators think it would be far better to keep back to consume the great amount of low priced corn; while the heavy full fatted stock, had better be marketed instead. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may be fairly quoted at 5.40@5.45; and fair to prime Yorkers at 4.90@5. Ed Smith reports having bought 15 cars yesterday at 4.90 and for seven cars of the same grade he paid 5 cents to-day. While it is not good policy to speculate much in regard to the immediate future, the indications at this writing point to a higher range of prices, especially for prime heavy stock, as it is scarce and wanted.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1873.

The crude market is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice; there is a fair demand, but no quotable change in prices—$2.17½@2.20 per bbl. at Parker, equal to about six cents per gallon here. Refined is quoted firmer in Philadelphia and a fraction higher, 19½@19¾; quoted at 16¾@16⅞ free on cars here, April to June quoted at 21. Philadelphia delivery. A Foxburg dispatch quoted crude quiet at $2.15; and the same quotation was given at Tidioute; $2.20 at Titusville.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE FRIDAY, February 14, 1873.

The pig iron market continues moderately active, and while the demand, as has been the case for some time past, is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, nevertheless; in regard to prices, there has been no quotable change as compared with last week, but holders generally of good iron are unwilling to sell at current rates. Good red short irons sell readily at $46, 4 mos; but it is hard to obtain any more, and there are few sellers at that figure; common and medium grades are in fair supply, with, as is usually the case, more offering than is wanted.

Trade in finished irons and nails is not as brisk as it usually is at this season of the year, which is attributed to the severity of the weather and stringency in money matters combined; however, a good spring and summer trade is expected.

We were reported the following sales of metal.

ANTHRACITE.		
150 tons No. 1 Foundry F. B.	$46 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
40 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 50	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
25 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
200 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
700 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
500 tons White and Mottled	36 00	4 mos
500 tons Mottled and Close Gray	40 00	4 mos
380 tons Close Gray	38 00	4 mos
100 tons Neutral at Furnace	42 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	38 00	4 mos
COKE.		
200 tons Eastern, Gray Forge	38 00	4 mos
BLOOMS.		
50 tons Charcoal	108 25	4 mos
50 tons Charcoal	115 00	cash
50 tons Charcoal	115 00	cash
HANGING ROCK.		
30 tons No. 1 Olive	$58 00	4 mos
10 tons Jackson No. 1	58 00	4 mos
80 tons F. Charcoal	60 00	4 mos
10 tons Cold Charcoal Foundry	60 00	4 mos

Iron Markets.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Shipping List says: There continues to be a very firm feeling in the market for Scotch Pig Iron, and still higher prices are expected. Eglington commands $56@57 per ton, in lots as wanted for consumption, and Coltness $64@65. No Glengarnock or Gartsherrie of any consequence here. Holders are indifferent about selling at current rates, as the stock here and on the way is small, and the cost abroad has materially advanced. The sales of 150 tons Eglington reported last week, was at $56 per ton, to arrive per steamer. No. 1 American Pig is firmer, in sympathy with Scotch, with sales at $57@58, and No. 2 brands are selling at $52 per ton. Refined Bar is somewhat firmer, but the demand is not large and prices are unchanged, ranging from $100@105 per ton for English and American in round lots. Rails are quiet at previous prices. Common Sheet is quoted at 6@7c per lb. Russia Sheet is nominally 16@16½c gold.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—The market for American Pig is active and firm. We learn of large sales of Anthracite for local wants, and prices are higher, and we quote as follows: No. 1 at $48; No. 2 at $46; No. 3 at $41; Grey Forge at $40@41, and Mottled at $38@39. Charcoal is also firm at $56.50@60 per ton. Scotch Pig is $1 to $2 per ton higher. Gartsherrie is scarce and sells from yard at $56@57, and we quoted Eglington at $53@54; none here.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Pig Iron is firmly held, but the market is quiet. The furnace companies refuse to name prices, except for small lots. Lehigh brands, Crane and Allentown are quoted at $50 for No. 1, $49 for No. 2, and $40 at furance for forge. Scotch iron is scarce and high. Glengarnock has been sold at 55c from the wharf. Bar iron is quiet at 4 3-10c per lb, and nail at $5 per keg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Shipping List says: Further advices by cable received yesterday quote the situation at the Scotch Pig market as unchanged from previous reports. The continuation of the strikes and gradual reduction of stocks cause a very firm market here, as goods cannot be laid down here except at an advance on the price now ruling, except at a loss to the importers. The sales are 100 tons Eglinton at $55, and 100 do. Coltness $62.50. American Pig is very quiet, but the market continues firm at our quotations. We quote No. 1, $50; No. 2, $47.50@48.50, and Gray Forge, $39@42. The latter is likely to be used to some extent in the manufacture of goods formerly made from old rails, as the present rates for old D. H. are also so high that they cannot be used so profitably as before. We have only to note a sale of 500 tons Higwood Gray Forge on terms not made public. New English Rails are nearly nominal; most holders are asking above our quotations, while sales are reported of about 1,000 tons at a considerable less figure. Old are without notable change and may be quoted nominally $52 gold. Scrap is quiet at about $55@57.50 from yard, with sales of 100 tons ex ship, and 200 do. Old Car Wheel, both on private terms. Refined Bar is steady and firm at our quotations, with a fair inquiry. We hear of no movement in Sheet of any kind.

Wheat at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—The Tribune says: Wheat was dull and weak, at an average decline of ½@¾c from yesterday, due to a reported weakness in Liverpool, and a very heavy feeling in New York, which brought out numerous sellers here, in addition to selling orders from other points, which have been induced by the continued weakness of the past few days. Several cases might be mentioned of parties who have followed the market down, buying at each 1c of tumble, who grew discouraged to-day, and gave the order to sell out for the best price obtainable. With such a rush to sell, and but few who had confidence enough in wheat to buy except on settlement, it is a wonder the market did not drop further. A great deal has been said lately about short crops in Europe, especially in England, but we may not be called upon for much from that quarter after all. The Secretary of the New York Produce Exchange says in reference to this point: "The opinion seems to prevail on the other side that Great Britain will be able to obtain what she wants in the markets of the world at about present prices or less. The exports from Russia to all countries for the last three years has been an average of about 50,000,000 bu. of wheat. It is estimated her surplus will be about 25 per cent. short, or 35,000,000 to 38,000,000 bu. Last year France imported largely; this year she will have enough for her own wants, besides have a moderate surplus for export, as her exports for the first three months of the harvest year were upwards of 7,000,000 bu. in excess of her imports. The exports from the Pacific coast this year in excess of last year will more than make good the probable deficiency of Russia, giving some 10,000,000 bu. besides. From returns of stocks in granery in the principal exporting countries of the world, yet incomplete, it is quite certain that the visible supply of wheat, Dec. 31, 1872, was larger than on Dec. 31, 1871."

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 17.—There was a moderately active business movement to-day with both commission houses and jobbers. The market for cotton goods was very strong, and a decided upward movement set in. Leading makes of bleached shirtings have been advanced: Wamsuttas 20c, Indian Orchard A A 17c, Hallowell 17c, and Langdon G B 20c. New York Mills and Tuscarora are sold out by agents, who will only accept orders at value for future deliveries. Prints, ginghams and woolens were more active. Worsted dress fabrics were in demand from agents. Foreign goods were rather more active with importers.

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Shipping List reports: The wool market has been quite firm since the recent auction sale with more inquiry from manufacturers than for some time past. The statements in relation to the stoppage of machinery have run their course, and have no doubt had considerable influence on the market for some weeks past. At the recent meeting of manufacturers in New York, it was wisely deemed inexpedient to recommend any measure looking to the running or stopping of mills, and we believe very little machinery will be stopped. With our present consumption of raw material, therefore, it follows that wool will be scarce for some time to come, but if manufacturers continue to purchase cautiously we do not look for any material advance in prices. The opening London sales, commencing to-morrow, will have an imporant bearing on the price of wool, and the advices are looked for with considerable interest. We quote fleeces from 60@65 for common western to a good XX Ohio and super and X pulled range from 50@65, with choice lots of eastern and Maine super from 70@75 per pound.

Imports from January 1 to February 8.

	1873.	1872
Foreign bales	2,505	4,185
Domestic bales	24,095	17,601

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—There is no improvement in the market. Dealers are anxious to sell, but buyers are scarce. A cash customer at the present time could purchase on very liberal terms. Prices continue weak, but with no further quotable decline. At the sale in London on the 13th inst., the attendance was large, but the prices brought show a decline of ½d@1½d., the former on unwashed, and the latter on Port Phillip Combing. The sales here comprise 69 bales Montevideo at 28½@40 cents; 530 do Cape, 38@42; 3,000 pounds fall California, 26½; 15,000 pounds XX Ohio, 67; 6,500 pounds unwashed western, 45@47; 100 pounds tub washed, 61; 3,000 pounds washed, 68; 10,000 pounds combing 75; 150 bales sheep skins, 25@27½; and 27,000 pounds Montevideo, and 44 bales Sandwich Island, on private terms. By auction of damaged 123 bales Cape sold at 28½@31½ cents, and 28 do. sheep skins 25, cash.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 17.—There were 5,600 cattle to-day; 154 cars at One Hundredth street, 132 at Communipaw and 51 at Wechawken; total for the week 7,400, against 8,500 the previous week; quality averages better, and there is a little improvement all round, though higher prices are due more to improved quality than much real advance; only 400 Texans were on sale at 8@10½c; thin Illinois and Ohio cattle 10¼@11½c; fair to good 11½@12½c, prime to extra 13@14c; all sold; 7 cars Texans, 6¼ cwt, 9¾@10½c; 4 cars, 5½ cwt, 8c; 3 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 11¾c; 2 cars 1,050 lbs, 10½c, 56 lbs per cwt; 1 lot bulls 4c; 6 cars Illinois, 7½ cwt, 11¾@13c; 2 cars extra Ohio, 1,475 lbs, at 14c, 58 lbs per cwt; 3 cars Illinois, 8 cwt 13c; western dressed beef scarcer at 7¼@8½c for good. Sheep to-day 9,200, and only 14,200 for the week, against 24,250 the previous week; market more active at ¼c advance or 5¾c for a car 81 lbs Michigan; 5½c for a car poor 85 lbs Ohio; 6¾c for 2 cars 89 lbs Michigan and a car 86 lbs Ohio; 7⅝c for a car 98 lbs Ohio; 8c for 2 cars 105 lbs State, and 8⅝c for a deck 147 lbs Ohio; average quality still poor. Hogs running light in numbers and of less weight, averaging about 130 head per car; 80 cars to-day, making 36,700 for the week against 46,200 week before; total western dressed for the week 14,300, worth 5¾@6⅝c for city dressed; 6¼c for heavy; 6¾@7c for medium: 7¼c for pigs.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Cattle receipts 3,505; fairly active; shipping demand; prices a shade better with sales; good $5.25@5.50; choice $6@6.35; good 11 cwt Texans sold at $4.25@4.55; shipments 1,089. Hogs: net receipts 14,352; active and firm; sales of common to good packing grades $4.30@4.50; do Yorkers $4.50@4.70, closing; pens well cleared; shipments 5,873. Sheep: receipts 634; fairly active for good at $4.50@5.75.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Beeves in fair demand and firmer; extra State and western steers $8@8.50; fair to good $6.50@7; common $5@6; sales 2,060. Sheep in fair demand; at $4.50@8.50; sales 10,000. Hogs higher, at $7.75; sales 5,000.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 17—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for account, 92¾. American securities: 5-20's of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93⅝; 10-40's, 89½; new 5's, 90⅝; Erie Railway, 50⅜. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange is 1 per cent. lower than the bank rate. Tallow 40s. Linseed oil £33 15s@£34. Turpentine 49s@49s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9⅝d; Orleans 10@10¼d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American and 2,000 speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable February and March, at 9 9-16d; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December and January at 9⅝@9 11-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 3d @12s 6d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 71s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib do 34s 9d. Turpentine 49s.

ANTWERP, February 17.—Refined petroleum 44¼ francs.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton dull; middling upland 21c; sales of futures, 5,900 bales, as follows: February 20 5-16@20¼c; March 20⅜@20 6 16c; April 20 13-16@20⅞c; May 21¼@21 3-16c; June 21 9-16@21⅝c; July 21 13-16c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6.25@7.00; common to good $7.10@7.60; good to choice $7.60@8.25; white wheat extra $7.50@10.50; extra Ohio $7.20@10.50; St. Louis $7.65@13.00. Rye Flour unchanged. Corn Meal quiet; yellow western $3.25@3.45. Whisky quiet at 92c. Wheat—nothing doing; receipts 17,000 bush; No 2 Duluth spring $1.70; No 2 Milwaukee $1.70; winter red western $1.80@1.90. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged; receipts 11,000 bushels; new mixed western 64@66c; old afloat 66@66½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 12,000 bushels; new mixed western 52@55c; old in store 54@55c. Eggs unchanged. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 17¼@20c. Sugar steady; centrifugal 9¾c. Molasses firm. Rice 8¼@9c. Petroleum: crude 8⅞@9c; refined 19⅝@20c. Turpentine strong at 68c. Grain in warehouse: wheat 810,000 bushels; corn 2,952,000; oats 880,000; rye 40,000; barley 421,000; malt 176,000; peas 4,000. Provisions: mess pork more active and firmer; new mess $13.75; prime mess $14.25. Beef steady; mess $9.00@11.75. Cut meats unchanged; pickled hams 11¼@11⅝c; middles quiet; long clear 7¼c; short 7½c; long and short clear February 7½c; short clear 7⅝@7¾c. Lard firm; western steam 8 5-16@8⅜c; kettle 8¼@8 9-16c. Butter firm; western 15@20c. Cheese firm at 13½@16½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No 1 spring Chicago $1.29@1.30; No 2 $1.21⅞ cash; $1.22⅝ seller March; No 3 do $1.10. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 31¼c cash; 31⅝@31½c seller March; 36⅝@36¼c seller April. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates, No 2 26¼c; rejected 23½c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2 65¼@66c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; fall No 2 70c; No 3 57@58c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $12.00 cash. Lard: demand active and prices advanced to $7.60 cash. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; sales of shoulders boxed at 4½c; short clear loose at 6¼c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Seeds quiet and weak; timothy $2.90@3.35; clover seed $5.15@5.30. Dressed hogs in fair demand at $5.00@5.75.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand; low middling 18¼c; middling 19½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine $5.50@5.75; double extra $6.50@7.50. Wheat slow and easier; No. 2 spring $1.29@1.30; Corn easier, at 30@30½c east track. Oats easier, at 27@27½c east track. Barley firm; fall No. 1 80c. Rye dull and easier, at 68c; east elevator. Whisky firm, at 90c. Dry salt meats strong; shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 6½c. Sweet pickled hams steady, at 9c, for 17 lbs average. Lard firm and more doing; good 7¼c. Hogs firm, at $4.25@4.50. Cattle in good demand; common to choice cows and heifers $1@4; do. Texans $1@3.50; fair to choice native steers $4.50@6.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Cotton quiet at 20c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm at $1.73@1.75. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye nominal. Oats unchanged. Barley unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Linseed oil steady, with a moderate demand at 93@95c. Provisions steady. Mess pork firm at 13.25@13.50. Lard quiet; steam 7¼@7⅜c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 4⅜@4½c; clear rib sides 6⅜c; clear ribs 7c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5⅜c; clear rib sides 7¼@7⅜c; clear sides 7⅝@7¾c. Hogs firm; shippers $4.60@4.70; butchers, $4.80@5.00; receipts, 2,300. Whisky steady at 88c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—Cotton dull; low middling 18⅞c. Flour and grain unchanged. Provisions strong, with an active demand. Mess pork $13.50@13.75. Bacon: shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib sides 7⅝c; clear sides 8c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 7c; hams 9¼@10c. Lard: choice leaf, tierces, 8@8½c; keg 9@9½c. Whisky steady at 88@89c. The total number of hogs killed here this season is 312,383, against 308,986 last year.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 17.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; good ordinary 17¼@17⅜c; low middlings 19c; receipts for past day 2,465 bales; shipments 1,670; stock 29,795. Flour quiet and unchanged at $6.50@10.50. Corn-meal easier at $3.15. Corn dull at 64@65c. Hay scarce and firm at $33@35. Bran dull and prices drooping at $22. Bulk meats in good demand at 5¼@7¼@7½c. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 8⅛@9⅛c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—Wheat dull; western red $1.80@2; amber $1.85@2.10. Corn firm; mixed western 61@62c. Oats firm; mixed western 47@50c. Rye dull, at 85@90c. Provisions strong and buoyant. Mess pork $14.25. Bacon: shoulders 6¾@7c; rib sides 7⅞@8c; clear rib sides 8¼. Western butter steady and scarce; choice roll 30c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 17.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red $1.70; No. 2 do $1.65. Corn steady with a moderate demand; low mixed 45c. Refined petroleum quiet but firmer; standard white car lots 16⅝c; small lots 18c; legal test Ohio 24½@25c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Flour dull and weak; extra $6.25@7; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7.75@9. Wheat very quiet; red $1.88@1.95; amber $1.97. Rye 90c. Corn in fair demand; yellow 59@60c. Oats in limited request; white 49@50c; mixed 46@47c. Petroleum: crude 14⅜c; refined 19⅝c. Whisky dull, at 92c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1.31; No 2 do $1.23. Oats dull and prices have declined; No 2 26¾c. Corn: in fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 mixed 33c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 68c. Barley dull and declined; fall No 2 71c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 17.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 18c. Flour, grain and cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 7½c. Hams 9¼c. Lard: kettle dried 8¼@8¾c. Country bacon 8c. Hogs $8.75@5.00; latter for heaviest.

HOME NEWS.

List of Letters Held for Postage:

Miss Lulu Baldwin, Oxford, O., 3c; J. K. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c, Arthur De Long, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Ralph Elliott, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; A. L. Gibson, Claremont, Pa., 3c; Elizabeth Jones, Paducah, Ky., 3c; Dr. Stucke, N. Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Mrs. M. Stattenfield, Wilkinsbkrg, Pa., 3c.

Mayor's Accounts.

The committee appointed to audit the Mayor's accounts held a meeting last night, Mr. John W. Riddell presiding. Several witnesses were examined, who testified the Mayor's accounts were not sworn and presented quarterly. An opinion was read from City Solicitor Bigelow, stating that the accounts should be presented monthly, and be certified to, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Government Buildings.

The Committee of Citizens appointed at a citizens meeting last year to urge upon Congress the need of new Government Buildings in Pittsburgh, will hold another meeting this afternoon at three o'clock. It consists of Messrs. Jared M. Brush, Wm. Mechling, Esq., W. K. Hart, Esq., J. Harvey Jones, Esq., A. H. Gross, M. D., James P. Barr, Josiah King, Esq., W. K. Nimick, Esq., and Col. Wm. Philips. They have once visited Washington in pursuance of their appointment and it is proposed to go on again and interview Congress.

Off the Track.

The locomotive of the New Castle accommodation, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which leaves here at 1:08 P. M., jumped the track yesterday afternoon, about one mile below Dixmont. The engine plowed into the mud nearly two feet, though no one was injured, and the locomotive was but slightly damaged. Considerable trouble and delay was experienced in switching the trains about the wreck. At eleven o'clock last night the workmen had not yet succeeded in getting the locomotive back on the rails.

The Lost Coal Packets.

The following loaded coal boats are reported as having been sunk by the flood:

	Boats.	Barges.	Flats, &c.
Frazier & Fry	..	..	3
J. P. Smith & Co	..	2	4
S. Horner & Sons	..	..	1
J. C. Risher & Co	2	2	..
Steib & Co	1	1	..
Samuel Cable	3	..	..
—— Redmond	1 partly		
H. H. Collins	1	..	..
John McClosky	1	..	..
Wm. Clark & Co	1	..	..
George Miller	..	..	1 f.b.
Grand Lake Coal Co	2	..	..
McKnight, Duncan & Co	..	..	2
John Dippold	..	..	1
Clark & Walthour	..	2	..
McGowan & Council	..	1	..
John Penney	..	2	..
Boyd & McCune	..	1	..
V. F. Wilson & own's	..	1	..
Riddle, Coleman & Co	..	1	..
Total	12	13	12

These boats it is estimated contained about *four hundred and thirty-six thousand bushels*, valued at $30,520. The value of the boats was about $50,000.

The Religious Amendment.

The following is a list of the names of the delegates appointed to attend the National Convention for the Religious Amendment of the Constitution, to be held in New York on the 26th instant:

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Messrs. J. F. Crozier, S. R. Wallace, M. A. Gault, T. J. Allen, Theo. Sproull, S. P. McClurkin, J. M. Foster, Rev. Wm. Fulton, Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Mr. Thos. Simpson, Rev. D. Thorn, Messrs. Joseph Leitch, M. G. Euwer, S. M. Orr, Jas. Beatty, John Pratt, D. R. Ingram, D. Macferon, Rev. J. W. Sproull, Rev. Wm. H. Knox, Rev. A. M. Milligan, Prof. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, Rev. S. Collins, Messrs. D. Chesnut, Thos. Jamison, Isaac Taylor, Rev. D. B. Willson, Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. J. R. McKee, Prof. Geo. P. Hays, D. D., Mr. Lewis Johnston, Prof. Neale, Rev. John Wesley Tirey, Rev. S. B. Reed, Mr. J. Spear, Dr. D. Methoney, Mr. John Euwer, Mr. D. Gregg, Rev. J. M. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Scovel, Rev. John Gailey, Rev. S. R. Frazier, William M. Gormley and Robert Munroe.

All the delegates will receive certificates and tickets by calling upon D. Chestnut, Esq., Liberty street. The delegates are expected to leave Pittsburgh on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of all the delegates held on Thursday next, in the United Presbyterian Book Rooms, Ninth street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Allingham Homicide.

A special to the *Evening Chronicle* of yesterday says: The Allingham homicide case is exciting intense interest in our community. The town is filled with witnesses and others from that section of the country in which the murder occurred. It is stated that about seventy-five witnesses have been subpœnaed on each side. It will be recollected by your readers, that old John Allingham, a well known resident of Eldersville, this county, was killed on the night of December 4th, under circumstances of marvelous ingenuity and atrocity, and that a colored man named Henry Briceland was arrested as the guilty party. Briceland has been in our jail since the evening of December 6, and has since conducted himself with marked propriety. The prosecution is represented by District Attorney Thomas H. Baird, and N. Richardson and Hanson Good of Wheeling, and the defense by D. F. Patterson, Boyd Crumrine and George O. Jones, all of this place. This morning the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Briceland, and the case was immediately called for trial, when the following persons were empanelled as jurors: David McGlimpsey, farmer, Donegal; R. T. Robinson, farmer, Carroll; O. H. P. McCoy, farmer, Buffalo; Demas Lindley, farmer, Morris; George J. Long, carpenter, California; Alexander Hift, merchant, Chartiers; John McBirney, farmer, Mount Pleasant; Joseph Patterson, farmer, Hopewell; William H. Cook, farmer, Canton, and William R. Mellwaine, farmer, Somerset. At this point Court adjourned till 2 P. M.

Coal at Louisville.

The following list will show the coal at Louisville, February 15, 1873:

	Boats.	Barges.
John Penny	5	..
John Keeling	12	..
O'Neil & Co	2	..
Farrow, Gumbert & Co	2	2
George Lysle & Son	7	..
Warner & Carothers	2	..
Joseph Walton & Co	3	4
Thomas Fawcett & Son	10	2
R. & J. Watson	6	..
John V. M'Donald	1	..
N. J. Bigley	5	..
Michael Duffey	1	1
McCloskey & Duffey	1	..
Frazier & Floyd	2	..
Blackmore & Son	3	..
J. C. Risher & Co	..	9
Miller, Nickel & Co	..	2
James Lynn & Son	..	1
Radcliffe	..	1
Simpson, Horner & Son	5	2
Clarke & Son	..	2
F. H. Coursin	1	..
Hodgins & Mort	3	..
Foster & Clark	3	..
W. H. Brown	14	..
BELOW THE FALLS.		
Simpson, Horner & Sons	3	..
R. & J. Watson	1	..
W. H. Brown	6	..
Total	97	26

Averaging the coal boats at 22,000 bushels and the barges at 11,000, the total stock at Louisville is 2,420,000 bushels.

THE CENTENNIAL CONVENTION.

The Pittsburghers Designated to Attend the Preliminary Meeting.

Mayor Blackmore yesterday issued the following card at the request of a number of influential citizens.

I do hereby appoint the following named gentlemen as a committee to represent the city of Pittsburgh at the Centennial Commemoration Convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1873, with a desire and a hope that all or a majority of said committee will attend:

B. F. Jones, Charles Armstrong, W. D. Moore, James Park, Jr., John Beck, C. G. Hussey, J. K. Moorhead, Wm. Neeb, C. W. Batchelor, August Ammon, T. B. Atterbury, Charles Meyran, Samuel Owens, Charles Henne, Sam. Bradley, Chas. F. Schwartz, J. W. Cook, G. J. Young, C. P. Caughey, W. H. Meehling, R. C. Gray, J. McCreighton, M. K. Woodwell, J. P. Barr, W. H. Smith, F. M. Hutchinson, John Moore, Josiah King, D. O'Neil and John Murray.

James Blackmore, Mayor.

AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

What a Squaw Thinks of the Rights of the Winnabagos.

Win-ne-shook or Short Wing, Cal-le-mon, Waugh-so-mia-ie, Cho-noz-in-ge, chiefs of the Winnebago tribe, and Mary Crane, a civilized squaw who acted as interpreter, were at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday, en route to Washington, to see the Great Father. Our reporter seeing that "Mary" was educated and much above the average of Indians, concluded to interview her and ask her a few questions in regard to their mission. She stated that they had come from La Crosse, Wisconsin, in the vicinity of which they have their lodges. There were only four lodges of them, the balance had received annuities from the Government, and had been removed, but they had neither received or asked any. It is now proposed to remove them, but they do not wish to go. They were poor. They had come thus far through the whiteman's kindness, and expected to get to Washington in that way. She said they were peaceable and honest, to prove which, she showed the reporter several testimonials from the most prominent citizens of La Crosse, including the Postmaster and Ex-mayor, and several officials. They went to Washington to lay before the President their grievances, which they knew he would make right, as they had heard he was very kind, and a Christian. They say it is proposed to move them, to send them far off in the West, where they do not want to go. They want to take from them the little land they cultivate. They ask nothing but of right from the white man. They were peaceful, and believed in the Christian religion.

The party looked very quaint, and attracted a large crowd about them upon their arrival in the depot. The police on duty there did all they could to keep the crowd back.

Unlike other Indians these were clean, and showed some semblance of civilization. The chief, Short Wing, was beautifully adorned with an army hat (he looks about sixty), an old beaver overcoat, a pair of flannel drawers, and all the beautiful concomitants of the Indian race, including brass earrings, war paint, etc. The balance were dressed in the costume usual to the noble red man. The woman wore a calico dress, and a string of small red beads that weighed no less than thirty pounds. Her panier was left in her far off wigwam.

TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.

Movement for Their Repeal.

Meeting of Manufacturers and Miners Yesterday—The Discriminations of the Tax Denounced—The Matter to be Brought Before the Legislature—Committee Appointed to Conduct the Business—An Association Formed—A Petition Deserving of Consideration.

Yesterday afternoon, pursuant to public call, a meeting of those interested in our industrial enterprises was held at the rooms of the Iron Association, No. 81 Fourth avenue. There were in attendance representatives of sixty of our largest manufacturing establishments, and the proceedings were marked with a harmony of sentiment and a determination that augured well for the accomplishment of the aim in view.

The meeting was called to order at the appointed hour, Maj. Wm. Frew, on motion of Capt. Batchelor, being called upon to preside, and Mr. Thomas N. Miller being chosen Secretary.

Mr. Frew, after the organization of the meeting, stated in general terms that its object was to institute measures looking to a modification of the tax law in relation to corporations in Pennsylvania so as to place them on a footing with corporations in other States.

A FEW FEATURES OF THE TAX.

Mr. Ralph Bagaley being called upon for a further explanation, stated that the manufacturing and joint stock corporations of Pennsylvania had long been laboring under a most oppressive discrimination of taxes, and in response to a feeling which had become general over the State, the meeting had been called to institute some measures looking toward a repeal or modification of these unjust discriminations. As an instance of how the system of Pennsylvania worked injuriously to the State, he quoted from statistics, showing that in Ohio, where corporations were not so taxed, there had been four hundred and nine corporations organized last year with an aggregate capital of $142,450,960, while hardly a fourth of that number of companies could be shown to have been commenced in Pennsylvania in the same time. In Ohio, the expense of organizing a company was three dollars, after which the company had no further tax to pay. In Pennsylvania there were five taxes.

"1. On all the lands, buildings and improvements, represented by the stock of the company, there are the same taxes which are imposed on the individual operator.

"2. They must pay the Commonwealth a bonus of one-quarter of one per cent. on their authorized capital stock.

"3. They must pay an annual tax on their capital stock of one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividends declared.

"4. They must pay a tax of three per cent. on the entire amount of their net earnings or income.

"5. They must pay a tax of five per cent. on all interest paid to bondholders, or other creditors."

These taxes just represented the corporations to which parties investing well attested were subject; and yet it was more than anything fact that corporations interests of the State; these else to develop the as bars against corporations, disadvantages of against the best interests of the State.

This was the reason for the movement in Pittsburgh—one which had its counterpart in various parts of the State. In Erie they were moving. He, the speaker, had received a letter showing that they were working there, and also had a copy of an act which the manufacturers of Erie county had forwarded to their representative in Harrisburg. The act proposed a complete repeal of all taxes that would make any discrimination between the company and the individual. The Legislature might not be induced to go that far although in justice they should. There was also a movement of a similar kind in Philadelphia. The speaker here read a letter from Mr. Cyrus Elder, who was heading the movement in Philadelphia, in which the writer urged a concert of action all over the State, and expressed the opinion that the people were with them, and that the movement would succeed if properly pressed. He further urged the importance of not only appealing to the Legislature, but of bringing the matter before the Constitutional Convention.

The speaker further said that he had sent a number of circulars in reference to the matter to various points in the State, and from all quarters received the most satisfactory evidence of the unanimity of sentiment in regard to it.

MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Wm. M. Shinn said he was familiar with the movement in Philadelphia. It was an effort which was begun there last winter, but not pushed very actively. This winter it had been renewed, and in effect proposed to get the repeal of one tax altogether, and to revise and modify the other, and that any corporation which divided its earnings with its operators should be free from the tax on earnings. The movement was going forward with evidences of ultimate success.

He represented three corporations all of which were heartily in favor of the movement.

The chair suggested that it might now be proper to appoint whatever Committeess were necessary.

Mr. Bagaley moved the appointment of five as an Executive Committee and three on Finance.

Mr. C. W. Batchelor, suggested that before the appointment of any committees it might be well to consider how they might proceed. He said there was no question but that this tax was an unjust one, and that the manufacturers had the sympathy and doubtless would have the aid of the officials with them in remedying the evil. The matter had been referred to by two Governors—our deceased ex-Governor and our present Governor—and both had unqualifiedly disapproved of the tax. In view of such public notice being given then he thought that they as Directors of Companies would be doing wrong to their stockholders as well as to themselves not to immediately use every exertion to bring the matter fairly before the Legislature and respectfully ask their action. He believed they would have the support of the officers of the State and of the Legislature, and all right minded men who looked to the advancement of the interests of the State. He had been in Harrisburg a few days ago and in conversation with State Treasurer Mackey had been informed by that official that he (the Treasurer) had a bill in preparation to be presented for the repeal of the onerous taxes, on net earnings, and all that now was needed was co-operation and concert of action.

The speaker favored a mass convention of all the manufacturers of the State at Harrisburg, as a better method of accomplishing their purpose, than committees.

Mr. Bagaley said he had asked Mr. Elder, who had given the subject great attention, upon that point, and in reply had cited to him the reception of the Philadelphia Centennial Committee as a sample of how the Legislature would treat any mass convention. He thought a mass convention would damage rather than help them.

Hon. Robert McKnight thought it would hardly be judicious to have a mass convention in Harrisburg. It would be better to act quietly and in concert with the parties in Philadelphia, Erie and other parts of the State. This was not a new matter. It had been agitated for years and it was now only revived with greater force than ever before.

Mr. Miller thought that a Mass Convention at Harrisburg might have a good effect. They had been trying for years through individual efforts and Committees and had availed nothing. He thought if they held a meeting at Harrisburg they could discuss the matter and bring it more directly before the Legislature, and exercise an influence which they could not bring to bear as individuals and Committees.

Mr. Thomas M. Carnegie thought the Mass Convention in Harrisburg the best plan. It would show the Legislature that there was an unanimity of sentiment among the manufacturers in relation to the matter, and would enable them to be on the ground to meet all objections to the repeal. Then, besides, there would be an additional advantage in meeting in Harrisburg, as that was the centre of perhaps the greatest manufacturing interests of the State. There were the largest companies in the State located in and around Harrisburg, and the influence from that source could there be united and made much more effective.

RADICAL REPEAL SUGGESTED.

Mr. John F. Dravo was heartily in favor of the Executive Committee. He believed in the persistent, energetic work of a committee rather than a mass convention, and he thought they ought to go further than merely asking a modification of the taxes. He was in favor of the entire repeal and offered a resolution favoring a repeal of all taxes on corporations that were above those put on individuals in business. He looked on these taxes as essentially anti-Republican, as opposed to the very spirit of our institution. A, for instance, was a rich man—had $100,000 and could invest it in an enterprise, without being unduly oppressed with taxes. But half a dozen other men each with small capital, combined their money to do exactly the same business, and as soon as their company was organized they were met with a discriminating tax that was equal to eight per cent. Was this not discriminating against the poor? Was it not against the very genius of our institutions? Was it giving every man fair play?

The Chair thought the resolution hardly in order until the motion in reference to the Committee was disposed of.

Mr. McKnight suggested that if the Committee was made larger that all views might be met and harmonized.

Mr. Batchelor thought that this would meet the difficulty. That a committee of fifteen would perhaps be sufficient, and he therefore moved the appointment of a committee of fifteen instead of five.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution as thus amended was passed. The gentlemen named were Messrs. Jared M. Brush, C. W. Batchelor, S. McCreighton, W. K. Nimick, R. C. Schmertz, John F. Dravo, David Aiken, Thomas M. Carnegie, Ralph Bagaley, Wm. Frew, Wm. McIntosh, Robert McKnight, D. A. Stewart, Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., W. H. Denniston.

The Committee, on motion, were empowered with full authority in the matter, and directed to do all that seemed to them expedient and proper in accomplishing the end in view.

A "LOGICAL" VIEW.

Mr. Dravo believed in being logically right to commence with, and then getting all they could of their rights. He thought there was no reason under the canopy of Heaven, or in all this broad land, why any discrimination should be made against him in a corporate capacity that was not imposed as an individual. He therefore offered the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting all taxes imposed upon corporations or associations, essentially different from those imposed upon individual capital or enterprise, should be repealed as an unjust discrimination against parties of small means, and as prejudicial to the industries of the Commonwealth.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED.

Mr. T. N. Miller suggested that it would be wise to organize themselves into a permanent organization of manufacturers and miners, for the purpose of furthering the interest of these branches of business. He incorporated his suggestion in the form of a motion, which was adopted.

Mr. David Aiken moved the appointment of a committee to consider and report a plan for permanent organization, officers, &c. Carried, and Messrs. David Aiken, T. N. Miller and Ralph Bagaley appointed.

Mr. Bagaley, in further commenting upon the effect which this discrimination had on Pennsylvania's industries, stated that he knew of a company that had just been organized under the New York laws, which put no tax on the corporations.

Mr. W. A. Herron said he represented two companies. One was organized under the Ohio law, and the other under New York. They had found it impossible to organize under the Pennsylvania law and have a fair show.

THE PETITION.

Mr. Bagaley then read the following petition, which had been proposed to be forwarded to Harrisburg, and to which manufacturers from all parts of the States had authorized the affixing of their names.

IRON ASSOCIATION ROOMS,
PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1873.

DEAR SIR: As representatives of the industrial corporations of Western Pennsylvania, in Convention met, to take measures looking to a modification of the present tax laws of the State, we desire to make a personal appeal to you for your aid and influence in our behalf. Our object is to secure a repeal of the present system, so as to relieve ourselves from the great burdens imposed by it.

You cannot be unaware that a movement of no little importance is on foot throughout the whole commonwealth looking toward the accomplishment of the end we seek. Such movement, we assure you, does not originate in any class organization, but is the natural result of an evil which has made itself apparent to all corporations subject to these burdensome taxes.

These tax laws are, in our judgment, sapping the wealth of the State; they are injurious to her best interests; they discourage labor; they drive away capital; they encourage dishonesty; and will lessen, we firmly believe, in the long run, the revenue of the State. They are unjust, unequal, and in contrast with the laws of other States, and illiberal in a marked degree.

Is there any good reason why they should be continued?

The question is confidently asked in the belief that none but a negative reply can be made. The messages of our Governors, the Press of the State, the theory of social scientists, and above all, our own experience, all suggest such a reply, and we now urge, upon you as custodians of the public interest and guardians of the Commonwealth to exert your influence toward moulding into the organic law of the State a just and equitable provision for the protection of the interests of industrial corporations.

The people will sustain you in so doing. As your constituents, we respectfully urge you to take in hand this subject; and as your constituents we do so with confidence in the belief that our interests are matters of thought and moment with you. We would respectfully urge that some movement be inaugurated at the present session which shall test the arguments of the Legislature as to the merits claims, and if even such a movement will fail, we fear the result of ments for and against ... action on the question that be done, we ... honest and ... your course in this matter ... tion.

We ... interest,

Very respectfully, yours,

C. W. Batchelor, Eagle Cotton Mill; Geo. C. McMurty, Standard Nut Co.; John Scott, Mansfield Coal and Coke Co.; E. Kaylor, Pittsburgh ... Wilder, Corry Manufacturing and Lumber Co.; Catasauqua Manufacturing Co.; C. R. Paxton, Bloomsburg Iron Co.; James H. Mitchell, Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Co.; E. Kaylor, Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co.; John Wilson, Richards & Hartley, Flint Glass Co.; W. W. Young, Loyalhanna Coal Co.; Alexander Gordon, Duquesne Coal Co.; D. A. Stewart, Columbia Oil Co., and Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works; Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., Westinghouse Air Brake Co.; W. D. Miller, Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Co.; Wm. T. Hildrupp, Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Co., and Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Co.; Wm. A. McIntosh, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co.; James M. Bailey, Pittsburgh Coal Co.; Samuel Jacobus, Jones & Nimick, Manufacturing Co.; Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., Westinghouse Continuous Brake Co.; W. Firmstone, Glendon Iron Co.; Shenango Furnace Co.; J. H. Linville, Keystone Bridge Co.; Edward C. Biddle, Westmoreland Coal Co.; J. T. Knight, Thomas Iron Co.; Theodore E. Tack, Citizens Oil Refining Co., and Pittsburgh & Baltimore Coal, Coak and Iron Co.; Wm. M. Shinn, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and Pennsylvania Company; S. K. Lightner, Eclipse Manufacturing Co. and Triumph Oil Co.; Henry Rosenbach, Western Pennsylvania Oil Co. and Venango Central Oil Co.; Alexander Bates per Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co., East End Life Insurance and Improvement Co., and City Deposit Bank & Trust Co.; W. J. Bennett, Crystal Glass Co.; W. H. Denniston, East End Gas Co.; John F. Dravo, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Co., and by the officers of the meeting representing sixty manufacturing companies.

After the petition had been signed, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

In the case of Thomas McDonald vs. John McGleasey, being an action to recover damages for alleged injuries sustained, the jury is out.

The next case taken up was that of R. H. Woolfolk vs. A. Miller, Sr., et al., being an action of debt. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,351 66.

In the case of Jos. B. Herlop vs. Michael Woods, on motion of attorney for defendant, a rule was granted to show cause why the judgment in the case should not be set aside and defendant let into a defense, and in the meantime a stay of proceedings is ordered.

The case of the Ocean National Bank New of York vs. Manns, was brought for the purpose of deciding the legality of a transfer of securities made by the late Phillip Mertz, banker, made the day before his death. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

219. Hand, Jr., vs. Burke & Barnes.
92. Hutchinson vs. Williams et al.
99. Littell & Meehling vs. McCombs.
143. Reiter vs. Cohen.
159. Cochran vs. Pittsburgh Ormsby Passenger Railway Co.
160. Same vs. same.
2. Purviance vs. Shaum.
11. Seggrebrack vs. Miller.
12. Same vs. same.
14. Merrimon vs. Denniston et al.
15. Geng vs. Geng.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Weisenberger vs. Louther, Cowan & Co., reported yesterday, the jury is out.

The next case taken up was that of Daniel Farvey vs. James Giles, Thomas Jackson, Robt. Holden, William Holden, James Strathaint and Louis Sweinberger. This is an action brought to recover damage in the sum of ten thousand dollars for injuries alleged to have been received in being carried about the village of Braddock's Field, on a rail, by defendants, on the 23d of July last. The plaintiff alleges that after riding him through the streets, kicking and otherwise abusing him, the defendants conveyed him to a certain public office and there imprisoned him for an hour, at the same time compelling him against his will to take an oath, the 'squire in charge of the office administering it, that he would then and there leave his home and residence, and never return thereto. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

125. Henry Brown vs. John B. Snead.
200. Lawrence Purcell vs. P. A. Maderia.
201. M. B. Cochran vs. S. Dumfee & Son.
158. Luther & Tyson vs. *Evening Mail.*
87. John McGervey vs. Bernard Van Lunna.
6. Alexander McClurg, for use, vs Wm. T. M. McClurg.
7. B. W. Morgan & Co., for use, vs. Chas. A. Kehew, et. al.
9. Kiser & Clark vs. Jesse Smith.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this court, Messrs. Koller & Bitting, of Philadelphia, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Richard B. Douty, of Northumberland county. The usual order was issued.

H. J. Dink, of this city, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to register Harper.

On petition of Simon DeGraff, one of the Directors of the Onondaga Iron and Nail Works, of Lawrence county, bankrupts, an order was made staying proceeding in the case, and appointing Register Shafer to take testimony and report the same.

A petition of assignee, presented, an order was made confirming the sale of the real estate of George J. Rogers, bankrupt, of Cambria county.

A. A. Adams, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, made application for a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Superintendent Cordier, of the County Work House, asking that he be directed to bring Kate Raney, now confined in that institution, into Court, as it was desirable to have her testify for the United States vs. Jeremiah Holland. The writ was granted and made returnable forthwith.

The case of the United States vs. Joseph B. Fricke, indicted for perjury, was taken up. The defendant is charged with having sworn and subscribed, before Alderman Neubert, to an application for a patent for an "improvement in lightning rods," in which he claimed to be the original inventor. It is alleged that he was not the original inventor, and that the improvement claimed had been in use before the defendant made his application for the patent. On motion of Assistant Attorney Adams, W. D. Moore and J. A. Emery, Esqs., were sworn to act as attorneys for the United States in the case. This case promises to be one of considerable interest, and will occupy the court for several days. Before securing a full panel of jurors court adjourned until this morning.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—If the "Three Blind Mice" could only see the crowd they were drawing at this house, they would complacently smile and say: "Oh!" Tony Denier, as clown, gives a very creditable performance. His troupe is a good one, and deserves all the applause they receive from the immense audiences who gather to witness them nightly. The pantomime will be performed the balance of the week and at the matinee on Saturday.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—The troupe engaged here this week in unexceptionable, and is a decided and pleasant variation from last week's scenes. The various artists engaged are well up in their line, and present a programme of rare excellence and *acceptable* merit in its line.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The noble band of warriors who gather upon the stage of this establishment nightly, furnish amusement sufficient to satisfy the large audiences who gather here. The drama of the "Union Scout," with its full military band, adds largely to the enjoyment of the evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Rev. Henry Morgan will tell this evening "Why Men Don't Marry" at this house. He will undoubtedly have a full house.

The Genuine Arizona Diamond Stones

Set in gold and warranted, can be had at no other place but No. 38 Fifth avenue.

THE BEAVER FALLS COOLIES.

Another Meeting of the Citizens—Report of the Committee which Visited Economy—Resolutions Adopted—The General Sentiments of the People.

The inhabitants of Beaver Falls in general, and those into whose shoes the coolies have stepped, in particular, took occasion last evening to give another expression to their feelings on the subject of cheap labor. The meeting had been called at Lafayette Hall, on Main street, to receive the report of the committee which visited Economy on Monday. Although the notice had not been given very long beforehand, and not very extensively circulated, the attendance was very large, the hall being crowded so its utmost capacity. Many of the professional and business men of the town were present, and other points near Beaver Falls were largely represented.

At half-past seven the meeting was called to order by electing Mr. David Barnhard Chairman and Mr. William Harrison, Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and said that as Mr. John Aiken, the spokesman of the delegation which visited Economy, was not present, he would call on Mr. C. R. Lester to make the report.

Mr. Lester said that there was nothing special to report, as the committee had not yet received a definite reply from the Economites. Mr. Lester proceeded to describe in detail the visit of the delegation, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE yesterday. The Economites, he said, had promised to take into consideration the demands of the delegation, and present them with a written reply within a week.

The chairman spoke of the hospitable reception which had been accorded to the large delegation, consisting of one hundred and ten persons, and thought that by that visit, a great deal had been accomplished towards the end in view.

Dr. Garrett was invited to address the meeting, and came forward to the platform and said that the object of the meeting was simply to receive the report of the committee which went to Economy, and they were not now prepared to do much more, except to urge all to keep encouraged to continue their efforts in the good cause. The Doctor described the reception of the committee, and thought that the manner in which they were treated was a strong indication that the difficulty would be harmoniously arranged; it was only necessary for all to equally tience. We had just passed three votes are struggle, and may enter upon direction. tearible if our influence together—hold up not turned in the Mongolian race will. The Doctor urged where they came from. There each others by mobs or violence. Let us but soon go by the power of the ballot which we is no us. He was very glad to see the way the users of Beaver Falls had acted after being incited as they have been. The speaker closed by great moral victory. The speaker closed by urging all to continue the course of moderation which they had persued, and predicted that all would soon be satisfactorily arranged.

The remarks of the speaker were often interrupted by applause, and at the close a deafening round of cheers was given.

Mr. William Harrison offered the following resolutions which were read by the Secretary and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily disapprove of the remarks made by two persons at our last meeting in Concert Hall. Their aim seemed to be to manufacture an impression that the present spontaneous movement of the citizens of this county, against Coolie importations, was prompted by a few individuals, and that it contained many germs of violence and mischief. We brand such accusations as an insult to the people.

Resolved, That the peaceful and orderly visit to Economy, yesterday, of a delegation numbering one hundred and ten persons, controverts those accusations, and gives manifest proof on the part of those who uttered them, of either ignorance of the true feelings of the people, or a disposition to slander them.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Gearing for the gratuitous use of Concert Hall at our last meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to re-assemble at the call of the President.

While there seems to be very little indication that violence will be resorted to by the people of Beaver Falls, there is a very strong and universal feeling of opposition to the style of doing business which the management of the cutlery works have adopted, and an equally prevalent desire to rid the community, as soon as possible, of the Celestials. At present, all seem willing to await the reply of the Economites before taking any further action. The general impression seems to be that a majority of the members of the society are themselves opposed to employing Chinamen in the works, and some of them it is said were unaware of the movement until the first invoice had actually arrived. What the result will be in case the Society should refuse accede to the demands of the citizens is difficult to tell; we think, however, that the sentiment of the people would justify the prediction that some aggitation will occur if another importation of cheap Chinamen is attempted.

THE CENTRAL BOARD.

Adjourned Meeting Yesterday—The Standing Committees for 1873—Applications to the Board—Opposed to the Proposed New Act.

Yesterday afternoon the Central Board of Education held an adjourned meeting at their rooms, No. 81 Fourth avenue. Present: Messrs. Aughinbaugh, Case, Cohen, Craig, Fleming, Harper, Jope, Kehew, Lewis, Mason, McKwen, Praetsch, Rankin, Shultz, Strain, Wilkinson, Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Fleming moved that the minutes of the last meeting be published in the city papers. He had observed that the reports of the proceedings in the papers were incorrect. He desired to have the minutes published, in order that the public might know whether the reporters made correct reports. The motion was postponed.

The President then read the names of the committees. Following are the committees.

Finance—Wilson, Praetsch, Rankin, Cohen and Aughinbaugh.

High School—Sterrett, Shaw, Lewis, Harper and Case.

Teachers and Salaries—Nobbs, Mitchell, Lewis, Pitcairn and Barker.

Text Books and Grades—McKwen, Wilkinson, Rankin, Jope and Graham.

Miller Street School—Kehew, McEwen, Fleming and Mason.

Music—Case, Wilkinson, Caldwell, Turney and Hemiup.

Rules and Regulations—Cohen, Mason, Kehew, Vaughan and McClurg.

Evening Schools—Strain, Nobbs, Sims, Schultz and Jope.

Printing—Mitchell, Strain, Barker, Pitcairn and Aughinbaugh.

Examination—Harper, Cohen, Wilson, Ahl and Praetsch.

Vacations—Caldwell, Hemiup, Fleming, Ahl and Kimmel.

Mute School—Shaw, Sterrett, Sims, McClurg and Kimmel.

Legislative—Harper, Sims, Nobbs, Case and Strain.

Mr. Case moved that the Chairman be made ex-officio member of the Committee on High School, Music and Finance.

Mr. Cohen desired to know why exception should be made. He thought that the Chairman was in one sense ex-officio member of committees.

The motion was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Committee on Legislation be made a standing committee. Carried.

Mr. Lewis moved that algebra be stricken from the list of studies.

Mr. Case moved that the motion be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Lewis moved that algebra be carried on as far as the second equations.

Mr. Case objected. He thought the motion was out of order. He hoped the motion would be laid on the table. Carried.

The Secretary read a communication from the Phi Kappa Psi Literary Society of the High School asking for twenty-five dollars to defray necessary expenses attending the printing of the constitution of the society. Referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Lewis offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board earnestly request our representatives to oppose the passage of the bill repealing the act regulating the election of school directors, when there are two or more election precincts in one sub-school district, as the repealing of this law will necessitate the dividing of several sub-districts, and thereby entail additional expense on the city without any advantage to the schools in said districts.

The resolution was submitted to a vote and passed.

Mr. Strain submitted a communication asking that Mrs. Catharine Wadsworth be exempted from paying the school tax assessed upon her. The communication was received, and favorable action had on the succeeding motion.

Mr. Cohen called the attention of the Board to the 38th section of the school law, and thought it would be only proper to request the Boards of the South Side to name their sub-districts. A motion being made to that effect, it was carried.

The Secretary read a petition from the Pittsburgh, Shiloh Baptist Church (colored), to worship in the Miller street school house when vacated by the Grace Memorial Congregation (colored). The application was referred to the Miller Street School Committee.

The President stated that it would be proper for the members to prepare to draw for terms. Several members being absent, other members were authorized to draw for them.

The drawing was conducted with the following result:

Wm. C. Aghinbaugh, one year; W. H. Barker, one year; Thomas P. Graham, one year; Samuel Harper, three years; Robert S. Hemiup, three years; Geo. W. Jope, two years; Joseph Kimmell, three years; Wm. McClurg, two years; O. J. Schultz, three years; John W. Turney, three years; John L. Vaughan, two years.

At the conclusion of the drawing the Board adjourned.

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PITTSBURGH LETTER LIST.

[OFFICIAL.]

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1873.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES LIST.

Anderson Miss L B, Arnold Miss A T, Balzer Mrs Jos, Baery Mrs, Bailey Miss Anna, Bating Catharine, Bassett Lizzy, Beery Mrs Annie, Bellemeyers M, Bingham Mrs E, Boyd Miss J (for), Brennaman Miss M, Brettell Elizabeth, Burns Miss Kitty, Burns Miss Kate, Buchanan Mrs E, Callin Miss Birdie, Carter Lucinda, Carther Mrs S, Carton Mrs B, Carter Miss Carrie, Carey Mrs Sarah, Cameron Miss E, Chapman Miss C, Clendenin M E, Coals Miss Clancy, Cole M S, Cooling Mrs M, Connelly Mrs K, Connelly Miss B, Cordier Miss E, Crook Miss M, Crowl Mrs (for), Cooper Mrs E C, Cunningham C 2, Cummings Miss L, Davis Miss I (for), Darley Mrs A, Darley Miss M M, Davis Miss Belle, Davis Miss Clara, Davis Miss Lilly, Dearth Miss M, DeSchrinty Miss L, Donohue Miss S, Dermott Mrs S, Dunham Maggie, Dunbar Mrs A C, Earley Mrs, Easley Mrs, Erald Miss F, Emery Miss L, Freeman Miss B, Fitzpatrick Miss A, Fletcher Miss C, Garbrake Cath M, Gavin Mrs Mary, Gittons Louisa, Goodman Mrs, Goodale M, Gordon Mrs Thos, Gorman Alice, Gracy Miss Addie, Haines Miss A, Hamilton Mrs M H, Hall Miss Lizzie, Hart Miss Jennie, Hays Miss Alice P, Henderson Mrs M, Herman Miss Lise, Heplee Miss L, Henry Miss Mary, Hobbs Mrs E (for), Hopkins Mrs J, Horner Mrs C, Hoover Mrs Thos, Harley Emma, Huff Mrs Ida M, Harland Jennie, James Miss Lulu, Jackson Maggie A, Jones Mrs Rachel, Johnston Mrs E, Johnston Miss E, Johnston Mrs M L, Johnston Miss C M, Kane Mrs Hugh, Kephart Miss M, Kelley Miss Mary, Kilday Ellen, Kine Miss Rachel, Lemon Miss M, Loffler Miss L E, Laughlin Mrs G, Lindsey Mrs C, Lourif Mrs V, Lyon Mrs Dr G A, Lynch Mrs M, Mahoney Miss E, Mason Mrs Mollie, Maddams Miss E, Mettiss Miss L, Mays Mrs, Melton Miss S, Meed Miss Nancy, Miller Miss Annie, Miller Mrs M, Miner Mrs A W, Morgenrock Miss C, Morris Miss Ruth, Morrissey Miss, Murphy Miss A, Murray Mrs J, Myers Miss S, McIntosh Miss L, McKaun Miss F, McNeil Miss, Neilson Mollie B, Nell Mrs Owen, Nickum Miss K S, Nusser Miss L, Nolen Miss Mary, Ordean Mrs M, Owston Miss F H, Ossen Miss Lina, O'Neil Miss Ada, Patterson Miss J, Parry Elizabeth, Porter Mrs M E, Price Miss L S, Retter Mrs Carl, Reed Mrs Lizzie, Riley Mrs Lizzie, Richards Mrs A, Richey Miss M, Rice Mrs L F, Rose Miss Jennie, Ross Mrs Robert, Scanlon Miss E, Searight Mrs C, Seafert Miss L, Shutts Miss L, Shank Miss, Sherer Mrs E, Sayton Eva L, Smith Miss M, Smith Miss Lillie, Smithers Miss J, Snyder Ann B, Stevens Mrs H C, Stewart Miss C, Strain Miss E, Sussler Miss M, Taylor Miss M L, Thatcher Mrs L, Thompson Mrs N, Urben Mrs, Vieten Miss K, Vietch Miss Lou, Waters Mrs A, Watt Mrs Jane, Warden Miss A, Wagner Lou, Wagner Mrs F, Weise Miss G, Weiser Mrs E, Wasser Mrs M, Whitton Miss C, Wiggans Miss F, Woods Mrs, Young Miss L.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Agnew Daniel, Alexander W, Alexander And, Allen John, Allen James H, Allen Nathan, Allen W C, Amiter C, Anderson Frank, Appleton Jacob C, Arnold M A, Armstrong W S, Asbery Dudley, Askin Wm, Atwood Daniel, Bailey S A, Bailey & Bro D, Bandinger Henry, Barker & Co, Barron John, Barrett Wm (for), Barclay Mr, Baxter A B, Barker W H, Barker Jason, Bard Ed, Bard & Bro, Becker Jno, Bearman L, Bedell Daniel J, Beecher D H, Beal James, Beck Theo, Bemheim T H, Berrell Ed, Berg J, Book John, Boltman Geo, Beddington Mr, Boyle Wm E, Boyer & Co N D, Bowmiller V (for), Brooks C, Brown Cullen, Brosnahan Jas, Brosman J H, Brast K, Briggs F, Bryant Walter, Brosius E H, Braham Wallace, Bryan Will, Bushnell Chas A, Burke Jas A, Bart W H, Butt Frank, Butler Henry, Batcher John, Caldwell D N, Campbell Dr B, Campbell Milton, Callahan Pat J, Carroll R P, Cantwell M (for), Casey Frank, Carter Jos G, Carnahan J L, Cavanaugh M, Carroll James, Caser Andrew, Chapman W E, Chalfant Wm, Christy Robt, Clancy W M, Clay Jos E, Cline James, Clark C, Clark W S, Clark Louis S, Clark James, Cook & Co A, Cougan Martin, Conlon Jos, Cooney Jos, Couch Jr J, Coyle E, Cordell John, Crawford Wm, Cunningham M, Curry G C, Cunningham Jas, Dailey Hugh, Davies D R (for), Davis Chas, Davis John, Davis Anthony, Davis Hezekiah, Dewald G, Devinney Caleb, Dean John, Dennison Wm, Dippen Jacob, Dorsey D, Downey J D, Duncan Wm C, Dyer Samuel, Earl W, Edgar Mathew, Edelman Wm A, Egerton D W, Edge Jno (for), Ellis Jno, Edmunds T H, Eulen Jno, Evans Prof W M, Evans & Co T A, Evans W M, Fawcett E, Fansmah Jacob, Felsman C, Fisher Jacob, Filler W H, Fleming John, Flood James, Flinn Jas, Fox Edward, Ford H, Fowler Henry J, Freeman & Co, Franklin B D, Frick M, Fulton Joshua, Fulton Jesse, Fanston Wm, Gabriel E, Gabler & Co A F, Gallagher & Let T, Gardner Wm, Gemmer Peter, Getz Henry, Gerstenson Thos, Gibbs And, Gillis John J, Gill Michael, Glover R J, Gassame David, Glaser Henry, Godfrey James, Gorman Thos, Goldsmith John, Gracie Kore & Alexander, Gransthan R R C, Gray Joseph, Graham Jno, Green & Co B, Grist Leander, Gulliver W H, Gutes A, Gurman A A, Hall F H (for), Hall Joe G, Hall & Williams, Hall G W, Hall Richard, Hall Jas, Haban Geo, Haber Geo, Hancock C P, Hamilton Jno, Harrold Albert, Harrison W P, Harris G H, Harris Samuel, Hartstock David, Harrington D, Hargraves I J, Harper B I, Harvey F (for), Harwood I J, Haines Ed, Hanson H M, Hartenstine John, Henderson R, Hempstead Adam, Hilty W, Hirsch Simon, Higgins E, Hickey Tim, Hickey Wm, Hitchcock Jacob, Hoobler David, Hope Wm, Hoffman Michael, Hobson H, Hopkins David, Hare F W (for), Hoover I B, Howard Frank, Howard I, Howard H A, Horrigan W J, Hosmer James, Howeth H (for), Horn Frederick, Huntington Chas, Hughes John, Hughes M J, Hymen E B, Hunter A, Hunter Rev W C, Irwin G A, Irwin W, Jackson & wife, Jaquith W F, Jackman Lee, Jackman R K, Jackman Leroy, Jenkins Chas, Jeffers Wm, Johnston G H, Johnston John, Johnston King, Johnston & Co, Jones Jas (for), Keppler Chas, Kessel Geo, Koch John, Keys J J, Kennedy Jas & F, Kelly Pat, Kirkpatrick Jos, Kincaide H R L, Klein H, Kline Wm, King Rinaldo L, King Jas C, King Jos, Knox James, Koch Arnold, Kruger Wm, Kyle John C, Lavelle Aaron, Lawrence Alex G, Laird Jr Jas L, Latimer Robt, Lawton J, Leaves & Brandy, Leary F (for), Lewis A C, Lindsey G, Lewellyn L C A, Leonard I F, Lewis Evan, Lewis Dani (for), Lee Chas, Lee Tracy & Co, Leonard J, Lloyd J B, Liggett Frank, Lloyd Saml, Long H A, Lolly Crescesia, Longley Wm A, Lock & Co C, Loughran John, Loup Geo, Logan D R, Lowe Caldwell, Lockhart Jno, Mackie R S, Magee Jno (for), Mando Jos S, Mackey Harman, Mayfor Jr Jno, Malow M F, Malony T C, Martine Prof, Marshall Jno, Marland J, Mentzer Jno, Mitchum Lewis, Miner Jno, Miller A W, Miller Jno, Mitchell J J, Mobley Chas, Moningstar B, Moore Thos C, Moore Wm, Morrison Harry, Moyer John, Murray John, Mullen Peter, Mumma Sol, Muller Jno, Mascher Christ, McCarty B C, McCauley Eugene, McCann Wm H, McCabe Jos, McCabe J B, McCabe Ed, McCombs & Co, McCoy C F, McCracken R, McCracken Robt, McDonald S, McDonald Alex, McDonald J M, McFarland Rev J, McFadden G H, McGowan J R, McGee Henry, McKann W, McKinney J F, McKinna Saml, McMullan Martin, McNamara Thos, McPartland P, McWilliams J, Neihart Fred, Nicholson W R, Nore W, Newell G W, Nelson Robt, Noone James, Noyes E T, Nusser John, Orchard & Son, Oglevee Leroy, Olmstead & Co, Osborne Chas, Oneal J P, O'Showne C, Orth & Dobson, Orth J W, O'Connor T (for), O'Malley M (for), Puch Jno, Puch Wm, Parrish F H, Palm Wm, Page Chas R, Patterson J, Patterson Chas, Pollen H, Porte Horace, Pettilone M D, Peters John, Phelps Dodge & Co, Popp Baker & Co, Post Rev Wm, Powell David, Poindexter J L, Poindexter S C, Pope W, Pollock Findley, Pichel B, Plowden Jos, Preston Gamble & Co, Provance Benj, Preston Wm, Price Paul, Presser Theo, Prichard J S, Prichard Wm, Peurcell Jno, Quintin Alphonso, Quastright E, Raab Jno, Ramsey & Thompson, Rattigan Pat, Reed J M, Reed Westley, Reed H, Reynolds Frank, Reynolds J, Rees Wm A, Rotelle W L, Reams Elias, Richards H, Rivett W, Ritter Rev, Richardson W R, Richardson Wm, Riley Wm, Rhein Florence, Risburg J W, Risinger Jackson, Rieger C, Roe Chas, Robjohns F, Roheis Harry R, Rosette M, Ross G, Roler J R, Robinson J H, Robinson Chas, Robinson John, Robinson T S, Rogers W W, Rush J H, Ryan W P, Rigs Jas, Rumbaugh Israel, Sager Adam, Sabins F, Sackett Alex, Saik Wm, Sayer & Conner, Schade D B, Schiele Harvey, Schneider M M, Schreiber Harman, Seibert Jos, Seipel Rev A H, Semple John R, Seider Maritya, Shaffer H, Sheridan Pat, Shaw Michael, Shinker C C, Simon Christ, Smith A R, Smith W H, Smith & Co L M, Snyder H W, Spring E, Stanley E, Stewart R, Stewart Chas, Stevenson E M L, Stickler J C, Stout J A, Sweet J, Sylvester W, Talcott & Co A, Taylor Jno F, Thompson Jas, Thompson & Son, Thomas Fred, Tooms John, Urling Fred, Updike T F, Vaughn Chas, Wainwright, Walker John W, Walters J F, Ward & Jones, Watts Jerry, Webb Geo W, Weber Chas G, Welsh Mack, Werner Anton, Wilson Jos P, Wilson J H, Wilson W C, Wilson Jos B, Wilson Rev Saml, Wilson Chas C, Williams S W, Williams Chas, Wind Robt, Wood Theo, Wood Jno R, Woodsworth E G, Wright David, Zimmerman Nic.]

FIRMS: "F H" Lock box 127, International Pub Co, First Presbyterian Church, National Agriculturist & Penn's Farm Journal, Penn's Building and Loan Association, The Graphic box 1324, Grocer 367 Penn street, Novelty Steam Heating Co, German Reformed Church, Sunbeam Oil Works, Empire Club, Evening Bulletin, Crescent Glass Co, Pgh Steel Casting Co, Blossburg Coal Mining Co, Connestoga Cork Co, Pub Public, Pgh Building Association No 6, Cash Bank of Pa, Enterprise Roofing Co, Pgh and Walnut Hill Coal Co, Pgh Woolen Co.

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

A Partial List of Properties for Sale by Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth Avenue, (Maltby Building.)

The following properties will be sold at a reduction, if purchased, previous to April 1st:

GOLD CLAIM.

French Gulch, Summit county, Colorado. We have several specimens, as taken from this claim, and can give a good title. The Claim is in working order, with Flume, Cabins, Utensils, &c. For further particulars call at our Office, where a plan can be seen. To a live, practical man this is a good opportunity.

EAST LIBERTY.
River Avenue.
[43.]

Frame house of 6 rooms and hall, cellar, water, (pump). House well finished. Lot 50 by 95, situate on River Avenue, one square from Station street. Price $4,500. Terms 1-3 cash; balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. The House is in excellent order, and pleasantly located.

HOMEWOOD, PENN'A R. R.
[150.]

Frame House, 4 rooms and hall, porch in front. House new and in good repair. Lot 25 by 100. Situate on Homewood avenue, two minute's walk from station, and two squares from Penn avenue. Price, $2,500. Terms, 1-3 cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

EAST LIBERTY.
Collins Avenue.

One of the finest located Building Lots in the 19th ward. 40 by 129. Between station and Rop streets. Price and terms reasonable.

FIRE CLAY BRICK WORKS.
[203.]

282 acres of land, with 3 lots, situate at Black Lick station, Indiana county, Penn'a. These works are in good running order, new engine, 2 cylinder boilers, new clay mill, 2 kilns; capacity for manufacturing 6,000 bricks daily. 3/4 of the above tract is underlaid with a five-foot vein of fire clay, and four-foot vein of coal. Parties wishing an investment of this kind, will please give us a call. Price and terms reasonable.

COLE & IRWIN.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

His Lecture at Library Hall—The Philosophy of a Manly Life—Getting Money and Yet Preserving Manhood.

All the people who could find room in Library Hall, assembled there last night to hear the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher discourse on "Manhood and Money." All the seats were taken, the side and aisles blocked up, the boxes filled, and every available inch of room on the stage occupied, some time before eight o'clock, and those who came after that, found it impossible to get within hearing distance.

Mr. Beecher appeared about a quarter past eight o'clock, and talked an hour and forty minutes. His discourse—for it really was more like a moral essay—was based on the proposition that a man could make money and use money and be active in the pursuit of money, while he followed out all the dictates of Christianity and was a perfect Christian man. He made war on the sickly sentimentality which so often passes under the name of religion, and which holds out the idea that the farther a man can get away from contact with the things "of this sinful world," the better he would be prepared for heaven. The speaker thought no man was worthy of that celestial paradise, and no man would ever reach it who did not first, in this life, in the drilling school of this world, prove himself to be a true man; and a true man was one who engaged actively in the a blessing this world, so as to be a beneficial; one who to those around him and the ends for his own used his faculties not to self-enjoyment, but self—aggrandizement and the encouragement well for the ends of others. With this was and the up ... of money, the ... and, in view ... to get it and ... to the ... with the highest ... exertions to get it. Of course, Mr. Beecher development of true m... felicitous illustrations.

Upon this thread he most exquisite sarcasm clustered innume... array of quaintly, original passages at ti... and humor, ...isms, and now and then gems of Beecher... which though perhaps too few for description of the audience would have been abundance for any less gifted man. But perhaps the greatest charm, and undoubtedly the one characteristic which lifted the lecture so far above the average rostrum effort was the healthy breezy freshness, and the breadth and strength and practical force of the discourse as a whole—a sort of blending or grouping of illustration, argument, description, and humor, in the enunciation of a healthy sentiment, of which we have far too little now-a-days.

Contrary to general anticipation, and, in fact, to announcement made, Mr. Beecher never referred to Credit Mobilier, unless insinuations of occasional lapses in high places could be accepted as covert allusions to the tender subject. The lecture, however, notwithstanding this absence of personality, seemed to lose nothing because of it, with the audience, who were very frequent and very hearty in their demonstrations of approval.

An audience has rarely been so well entertained for so long a time, and never certainly in Pittsburgh, been more pleased or profited.

Produce and Commission.

The well known Produce and Commission's House of Messrs. W. J. Steel & Co., which has become one of the leading institutions of Pittsburgh, hardly needs attention called to it, but its patrons and others would do well to remember that the firm have made extensive arrangements for their spring trade and will be enabled, even in a larger degree than ever before to accommodate their customers. Their headquarters, No. 285 Liberty street, are just now stocked with their particular line of goods, consisting of produce of all kinds, and all descriptions of canned goods, foreign and domestic fruits, jellies, preserves, and other delicacies to tickle the palate, all of which are fresh. The large trade engaged by the house enables the firm to change their stock frequently, and thus keep it always new and good—the quality of the goods being one of the chief reasons for the large trade.

In one other particular also, the sale of Baltimore oysters, Messrs. Steel & Co. take the lead, and supply fully three-fifths of the bivalves which are sold in the grocery stores of the two cities, and the suburbs, besides daily shipments to other points. They enjoy so near a monopoly in this branch, that it would be supererogatory to dwell upon their success.

The business of the firm is transacted with dispatch, and consigners will find every satisfaction in dealing with them. They always get the best the market will allow, and their patrons secure every advantage of experience, promptitude, quick settlements and reasonable commissions in dealing with them. They are worthy of every patronage.

The End.

Last evening a full majority of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Art Association, met to finally wind up the affairs of the concern. There were present Messrs. Rahm, Coleman, Backofen, Linford, Johns, Corwin, Hacke and Houston, a full quorum. These gentlemen, much to their individual credit assumed all the liabilities of the organization and resolved to discharge out of their own pockets, *pro rata* all the Association owed.

A sale of pictures belonging to the Association was then improvised, and each director, under the clever auctioneering of our popular and public spirited friend Mr. Paul Hugus Hacke made purchase of paintings ranging in value from one hundred to two thousand dollars. The prices obtained were somewhat "hefty," but to help on the cause of art in our city, the Directors, all men of means, were determined, and paid the highest prices for sketches that struck their fancy. Thus ends the history of the Art Association. May we not, with all propriety, ask when again can or shall such an institution be organized? It is a shame that the few who have suffered pecuniarily, and somewhat heavily, should be compelled to abandon the people of our town, in the belief that art is about as much appreciated in our midst as would be a carnival in one of our cathedrals.

The Genuine Arizona Diamond Stones.

Set in solid gold and warranted, can be had at no other place but No. 38 Fifth avenue.

Bargains in Tobacco and Cigars.

Wishing to close out our entire stock of Tobacco and Cigars, consisting of the best brands of Louisville and Virginia tobacco, also an immense stock of all the most popular brands of cigars, before removing to our new store, we have greatly reduced our prices, and dealers will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by examining our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

H. GAUTSCHI & Co.,
51 Market street.

The Center of Attraction

is at 38 Fifth avenue, where the celebrated Arizona diamond jewelry is sold.

The Genuine Arizona Diamond Stones

Set in gold and warranted, can be had at no other place but No. 38 Fifth avenue.

THE TONIC OF THE PERIOD.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

DIED.

PATTERSON—On Monday afternoon, February 17, 1873, at the residence of his cousin, Moses Ward, Dempseytown, Venango county, Pa., JOHN W. PATTERSON, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 54 Montgomery avenue, between Federal and Sandusky streets, Allegheny City, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OATES—On Tuesday morning, February 18, 1873, JOHN G. OATES, aged 82 years.

Funeral on THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Mosley, No. 2 Meadow street, East Liberty. Carriages will leave 112 Grant street, opposite Cathedral, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FRY—At Lake Side Home, Allen county, Indiana, Sabbath, February 16, LIZZIE J., wife of Oscar Fry, daughter of J. A. Kaufman, Esq.

[Mercer papers please copy.]

TINSTMAN—At Broadford, Fayette county, Pa., on Saturday afternoon, February 15th, MARTIN O. TINSTMAN, aged 38 years.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will leave Irwin Station on arrival of mail train, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:35 A. M.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America, ASSETS, $3,212,175.99. Insurance Co. of North America OF PHILADELPHIA. Losses adjusted and paid by WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Flowers, Flowers. Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c. Finest canary birds and cages always on hand. J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists, 112 Smithfield street, Opposite Postoffice.

NEW BOOKS.

A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames	$2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade	1 00
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte	1 50
At His Gates. Mrs. Oliphant	1 50
The Yellow Flag. Yates	1 25
A Russian Journey. Proctor	3 00
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens	3 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science	12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey. 245 illustrations	27 50
Back Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Garden."	
Expressions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin	3 50
Nordhoff's California	2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps	2 00
Myths and Myth-makers	2 00
Bagehot's Physics and Politics	1 50

AT DAVIS' BOOK STORE, 175 Liberty Street.

BREVITIES.

....Spring-like yesterday.

....The Allegheny Park Commissioners met last evening and approved various bills, after which they adjourned.

....Martin Kinley had his hand badly crushed between two barges at Lock No. 1, yesterday afternoon. He was properly attended to.

....The alarm of fire from box 64 yesterday between twelve and one o'clock was caused by a slight explosion at the Consolidated Gas Works. No damage was done.

....Wm. Garbin, who was arrested by Meat Inspector Zhender, of Allegheny, for selling diseased meat, was fined fifty dollars and costs yesterday by the Mayor of that city.

....A young man named John Dallas, of Allegheny City, has received the contract for carrying the United States mails between Sioux City and Fort Benton, a distance of 4,200 m...

....Coroner West held an inquest ... body of Wm. Guy Wise, who was kil... Pennsylvania railroad the day pre... tioned in GAZETTE. A verdi... death was rendered.

....A coach of the Bra... tion was thr... from ... side of ...vale, on ... quite a tussle with a ... day by a... about two o'clock, ... were sil... Sixteenth and Carson streets.

....Officer officer was pretty badly handled ... burglar succeeded in making his escape, at ... Mr. L. Hannah, of this city, who was so ... ously burned on last Tuesday by the accident which occurred at Scrubgrass, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, died from his injuries this morning at the Mercy Hospital. He will be buried from there this afternoon at three o'clock.

....Some "pompous Bohemian" or other must surely have taken up his abode at the *Dispatch* office since he was chased out of the sanctum of another city journal. Nothing but his well known venom could have inspired the undignified, untruthful and patronizing allusions in the *Dispatch* of late to one not now in the way of his vaulting ambition.

....Officer Elliott received pretty rough usage while in the discharge of his duty at Turner Hall about three o'clock yesterday morning, while a ball was in progress. The managers waxed wroth at him for some unknown cause and threw him down stairs. Six of them were arrested and fined three dollars and costs each by Mayor Blackmore yesterday.

....Johnson Toppin, a deckhand on the towboat Whale, fell off the bow of a coal flat which was in the tow, and before help could be rendered was drowned. The accident occurred near Bellaire bridge on Sunday morning last. The yawl of the steamer was launched, but Toppin had sunk out of reach of the rescuers. He was a young married man, and resided at Wellsboro.

....The Titusville *Courier* says; Saturday afternoon, as the four o'clock train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, after leaving Buffalo, was nearing Lake View, it ran over a woman named Margaret Fitzgerald, aged forty-one years, and killed her instantly. It appears that she was crossing the track at the time, and before she could escape was struck by the locomotive and the wheels of the whole train passed over her body. The mangled remains were found lying on the track shortly afterwards, and she was removed to her residence near by.

A SERIOUS JOKE.

A Couple Married in a Joke Find Themselves Married in Earnest—A Water Street Groggery the Scene of this Practical Joke.

A preacher named White, who hails from Massachusetts, got into a situation bordering on drunk yesterday. In his meditations he wandered to Water street. In this vicinity he imbibed freely of the *aqua fortis*, which this noted thoroughfare affords. He *smiled* and *smiled* again. Finally his weary footsteps halted before a place, known as the Western Hotel, on Water near Market street. Here he stopped and requested that something be done to enliven the party within. Now it happened that there was in the house or in the vicinity, a young girl, whom they could get, and a mock marriage was proposed. The proposition was agreed to. A young man and the girl were produced, and the man of the cloth was requested to perform the supposed mock ceremony, which he did with due gravity and solemnity. And now comes the serious part of this supposed joke. After he had proclaimed the bans he stated that he was an authorized minister, duly licensed, and that he had married the pair, and that the twain were now one flesh whom none but death could part. Here really was a very awkward dilemma. The young man never had seen his wife before, nor she known her husband till now. What were they to do? Alderman Donaldson was procured, but he could only swear the minister and prove that they were legally and lawfully married. The couple complacently accepted the situation, but did not appear to relish their position, and were endeavoring to find some way to get out of this very serious practical joke played upon them so completely.

Cheap Gas or Not?

There is considerable mystery involved in the announcement that one of our representatives at Harrisburg has in his pocket an act to repeal the act chartering the Consolidated Gas Company of this city, which he proposes to introduce. If such be the fact we regard the bill as a pitcher of large sized proportions, and can safely say that whosoever offers or advocates its enactment will not grow very popular with the people. The present charter of the company is broad and liberal, not, however, conferring too great powers on the incorporators, and it opens the way for a lively competition with the old company. Thus far the new company has been considerably annoyed by interferences from various sources, but it has steadily gone forward and laid its pipes, and, as soon as the spring weather opens, operations will be pushed with much more activity. We hope that the bill will be defeated, and that the new and enterprising company will be permitted to go ahead, so that cheap gas may be obtained by the consumers. At all events, let us hear the reasons given for asking the repeal of the charter.

The Streets.

Since our streets have continued for more than a year past in a most shameful condition, and are now, more, if possible, than ever, unfit for a civilized community—would it not be well to try some other system than the present? We suggest that an ordinance be passed descriptive of how and how often the streets should be cleaned, and then invite proposals for doing the work in each of the wards in which are paved streets. We think contractors would be found to do the work for less than the sum annually appropriated, and doing it better than it has ever been done. One thing is quite certain, it could not be worse. Let this or some other expedient be tried and rescue our city from its worst shame.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES.

The following is the rate charged for advertisement under the head of "Amusements" in this column.

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 00
1 Square 2 times	1 60	1 Square 8 times	5 20
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 90
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 60
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE. ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers. FUN FOR EVERYBODY. FOX AND TONY DENIER'S Great New York Pantomime Troupe. WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 19, '73, the wonderful Trick Pantomime, 3 BLIND MICE 3. Clown....Tony Denier. Matinee Saturday.

FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. FRED. AIMS....Lessee and Manager. FITZSIMMONS....Stage Manager and Advertiser. GRAND WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 2:30 P. M. Psychological Star, M'lle De Montford, Leon Brothers, Carrolls, E. M. Carroll, General, Eddie and Dan, Ed. Banker, Charley Howard, Lulu Delmay, Tilly Prestage, Lizzie La Grange, Mike Kanane. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE. P. GARDNER & TRIMBLE....Lessees and Managers. OUR POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30. To-night—The Man of Mystery, H. R. H. Prince Saul D'Jalma. The O'Donohue, The Flying Men of the Air, Hawley and Miaco, Miss Helene Smith, Geo. White, Billy Carter, &c. The new Drama called the "Union Scout." Saturday, Washington's Birthday, 2 performances.

REV. HENRY MORGAN, Of Morgan Chapel, Boston, WILL LECTURE This Evening ON WHY MEN DON'T MARRY, How Some Act Who Do, IN THE Academy of Music.

This Lecture is the most attractive of Mr. Morgan's whole course. Woman haters are anxious to know what can be said about female extravagance. Young men desire to obtain some excuse for postponing the fatal day, young women want to know why in the world men don't propose?

Subject Thursday Evening, SPECKLED BIRD; PULPIT ECCENTRICITIES. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 CENTS.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO., IMPORTERS OF CHINA Glass and Queensware, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery. No. 100 Wood Street.

JOS. C. BAILIFF....THOS. BROWN. Bailiff & Brown, PLUMBERS, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters, NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, McKEE'S, MARKET STREET, For Ten Days. A. D. McKEE, in order to make room for SPRING STOCK, Will close out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next TEN DAYS the balance of Stock on hand of Fancy Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Sacques, Shawls, Alpacas, Cassimeres, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

A. D. McKEE, Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co., 59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE---REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD! North Homestead! HOMESTEAD TERRACE. Homestead Park! THE HOMESTEAD BANK And Life Insurance Co.

Offers at private sale, on its special terms—Ten Payments, No Interest, and Life Insurance WITHOUT charge, a few very fine Building Sites at HOMESTEAD on the P. C. & Y. R. R., and at NORTH HOMESTEAD, in the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh. The Company takes this occasion to announce that has secured a large and very handsome Property which will be known as

Homestead Terrace,

A level plateau on the A. V. R. R., and Wildwood avenue two miles this side of Verona borough. It is the *first desirable outlet* on this line, and will be a convenient and delightful rural home for persons engaged in the manufactories of the upper wards, from whence the commuted fare will hardly exceed that on the street railway. It has been secured on terms that will bring "quarter acres" within the reach of those with very limited means, and will be ready for market at an early day.

ALSO,

over 200 Acres, 2½ miles from the city, an Pan Handle Railroad, which is designed to lay out in the similitude of an *Ornamental Park*, with avenues conforming to the natural surface, and Lots, in size and shape in harmony with their positions and surroundings, thus avoiding all unsightly and expensive grading, and preserving and *forever adding to* the natural beauty and rural character of the place, which will be known as

Homestead Park,

and as the chosen residence of those who appreciate a

BEAUTIFUL HOME.

As soon as the proper plans can be arranged, this property will be opened to settlement and will be sold for a fraction of the price demanded in other localities equally distant from business.

It Will Pay Every One

to call at the bank, 116 Smithfield street, and get full information before purchasing elsewhere.

REAL ESTATE For Sale or Exchange FOR CITY PROPERTY.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT READDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees. ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 310 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees. The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties. ENQUIRE OF John A. Carothers, 108 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE. 100 Quarter and Half-Acre LOTS, ALSO, THE FARM HOUSE AND BARN, With 18 acres of ground and about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 185 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the Pa. R. R., on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of JOHN GRAZIER, 103 Smithfield street.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Pittsburgh Water Committee for the following supplies, up to MARCH 25, 1873. All contracts to commence April 1st, 1873, and to continue to April 1st, 1874, (at the option of the Committee to discontinue one or all of them at the expiration of six months from commencement of contract.)

All FERRULES needed for city, of city pattern. COAL, at Lower Water Works, corner of Etna and Twelfth street, four hundred and fifty-eight thousand bushels, at Upper Works, Bedford avenue, one hundred and nine thousand bushels, and at Forty-fifth street Water Works, one hundred thousand bushels. Any or all these contracts for Coal may call for more or less than the amount herein mentioned. The exact amount of Coal to be delivered each day or for the whole or part of the year, must be at the Superintendent's option, and to be placed in the works as he may designate. Contractors must have the following stock on hand: at Lower Works, 8,000 bushels; at Upper Works, 1,000 bushels; at Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward, 500 bushels.

Also, for FIRE PLUGS, city pattern; and also for Miscellaneous Castings; and also all WATER PIPE, the said Pipe to be made of soft gray metal, and cast vertically, and to be of the length of 12 feet up to 12 inches in diameter, and 18 inch pipe and over must be 12 feet 5 inches.

All Coal must be good merchantable nut coal, passed over a ¾ inch screen and subject to the inspection of the Superintendent of the Water Works.

Also all Water Pipe must be weighed and tested in this city at contractor's expense, and delivered in such way and manner as may be directed.

All bids to be accompanied with bonds to the amount of One Thousand Dollars that in case the contract is awarded to any party he shall accept the same.

The Contractor for the Coal shall give bonds in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

JAMES M. ATKINSON, Superintendent of P. W. W.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the City of Pittsburgh, of DRAYS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., to pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873, will be placed in the hands of a Police officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the first Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said City.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATE OF LICENSE.

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

One dollar extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1873.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxable property," passed October 26, 1872, owner of real estate are hereby notified that their lists are now ready, and that it is the duty of all property holder who fail to receive lists to call at this office and obtain duplicates.

THOS. H. PHELPS, City Assessor.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20 DAY OF MARCH, at 2 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with CASTINGS FOR SEWERS, to be delivered wherever needed within the limits of the city.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO BRICK MAKERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 20 DAY OF MARCH, at 2 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with .... THOUSAND BRICK, thoroughly hard burnt, of the size and form, as per sample in this office. Bidders will state the point of delivery.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1873.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the EIGHTH, ELEVENTH, THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS, you are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24, 1871; upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said Act will be inflicted.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Halket street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOMAS S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1873.

FOR SALE, AN INTEREST IN A Manufacturing Establishment, Doing a large and profitable business. Address Lock Box 351, Pittsburgh, or inquire of J. M. GAZZAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 96 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

HOISTING MACHINES, Hand, Steam and Water Power. H. J. REEDY & CO., Cincinnati. Wm. Cunningham, Agent, glass front box 373, Pittsburgh, or John Wilson & Son, 397 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEID & EWING, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING....W. H. CARPENTER....E. J. WARING. KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP, Epping, Carpenter & Co., MANUFACTURERS, Corner Penn and 32d Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DAVIS, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of TRUNKS, Ladies' Satchels, &c. 204 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE, Merchant Tailor, COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

LEMON & WEISE, MANUFACTURERS OF Cabinet Furniture AND CHAIRS. No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS. Directions for self-measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit. JAMES H. AIKEN, 74 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

J. N. DRYDEN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING, Office and Fancy FURNITURE. No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny. SPRING BOTTOMS AND MATRESSES constantly on hand and made to order. Repairing promptly attended to.

T. & J. T. McCANCE, Merchant Tailors. NEW FALL STOCK. Just received for the custom trade. Owing to increased facility in the cutting department, we hope to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons. NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.

Hazard Powder Company's SPORTING AND MINING POWDER. I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD, AT LOW PRICES. Safety Fuse constantly on hand. ARTHUR KIRK, No. 10 Seventh street, (late Irwin street), PITTSBURGH.

MILLER & CO.'S (BOSTON) CELEBRATED PIANOS, first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction. SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY. JOHN ZWEIDINGER, 136 Smithfield Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS Mosquito Bars, Curtain Goods and Bedding. No. 100 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE, WATCHMAKER. (Late with J. B. McFadden & Co.) No. 40 Sixth Street, CORNER OF PENN. Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted. A specialty made of adjusting new work.

SEEDS. SEEDS. Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices. SCOBIE, REED & SMITH, SEEDSMEN, 137 Liberty street.

James Gallagher's MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair). It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

$5 TO $10 A MONTH WILL BUY A FINE AMERICAN WATCH At the Jewelry Store of

JOHN MITSCH, 92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH, PA. Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120. Single Shot Guns, $3 to $35. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express. J. H. JOHNSTON, Sign of the Big Gun, No. 179 Smithfield Street.

HELIOTROPE. A large assortment of Lubin's celebrated Extracts purchased personally in Paris and imported through the Pittsburgh Custom House, among which are Moss Rose, New Mown Hay, Rondonettia, Camelia, Fragipanni, Ambrosia, Acacia, Musk, &c. Sold at the price asked for the counterfeit article—$1 per bottle, by SIMON JOHNSTON, Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.